

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 16, NO. 38.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

1898.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

BARGAINS

—for the—

MANY

are offered here this week in all departments.
We have exceptional values to offer
in our many lines of
merchandise.

For the Cold Weather

—we have—

WEARING APPAREL

that will give your body warmth.

For the Table we have the

Buckwheat and the Bacon

so appropriate for breakfast these mornings.

CALL AND SEE US.

C. M. & W. W. FENELON,

General Merchants,

Cor. Brown and Davenport Streets.



Staley's
the
Stuff!

Don't buy any un-
derwear but Staley's.

There is none as good for the
money. Ours is the only house
here selling the Genuine.

Remember the Shoes we are
selling at half price.

Remember the odd sizes in
Women's Underwear at half price.

Bargains every day in the
year.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

REPUBLICANS

Republicans Carry

Thirty-five

Republicans Will Choose

Mr. J. C.

Roosevelt Is Elected

By About 20,000.

Pennsylvania Is Carried by Republicans

By About 125,000.

Iowa Goes Republican by From Fifty to

Sixty Thousand.

Fifty Thousand Is the Estimated Republican

Plurality in Ohio.

Republicans Elect Their Ticket in Michigan

By Forty Thousand.

Republicans Elect Their Entire State Ticket

In Nebraska.

Both North and South Dakota Go Republican

and Also New Jersey, Illinois and California

RESULT IN ONEIDA CO.

A Good Vote is Cast and
Much Scratching Done.

Gov. Scofield's Majority Is
383 In The County.

The Entire Republican Ticket
Elected With The Excep-
tion of Sheriff and
Clerk.

BRENNAN ELECTED CLERK

Sturdevant goes in with 657
majority.

The State Ticket leads the
Governor 128 votes.

The republican county ticket was
elected with the exception of Prescott
Calkins, candidate for sheriff, and
Chas. Woodcock, candidate for
county clerk, against whom a strong
personal feeling was made by the
Swedish element. They carried their
point, and also succeeded in reducing
Gov. Scofield's vote materially.

Hazellhurst rolled up her usual re-
publican majority for all the candi-
dates, and can well be called the ban-
ner republican town of Oneida county.
Republicans in Hazellhurst are repub-
licans all the time.

Following is the vote of the county:

GOVERNOR.		SCOFIELD, Sawyer	
First Ward	102	45	57
Second Ward	82	61	21
Third Ward	75	52	23
Fourth Ward	81	65	16
Fifth Ward	111	68	43
Sixth Ward	75	45	30
Town of Pelican	123	107	16
Hazellhurst	115	23	92
Woodboro	117	23	94
Shoopke	97	62	35
Gagen	17	41	76
Monico	35	41	76
Pelican, 21 precinct	21	19	2
Pennington	9	29	20
Tomahawk Lake	25	11	14
Harshaw	52	25	27
Total	1005	712	293

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Steele, Denner

First ward	102	29	73
Second ward	82	45	37
Third ward	75	45	30
Fourth ward	81	61	20
Fifth ward	111	68	43
Sixth ward	75	45	30
Town of Pelican	123	91	32
Hazellhurst	115	23	92
Woodboro	117	23	94
Shoopke	97	25	72
Gagen	17	38	79
Monico	35	41	76
Pelican, 21 precinct	21	19	2
Pennington	9	29	20
Tomahawk Lake	25	11	14
Harshaw	52	25	27
Total	1005	619	386

CONGRESSMAN.

Stewart, Russell

First ward	102	29	73
Second ward	82	45	37
Third ward	75	45	30
Fourth ward	81	61	20
Fifth ward	111	68	43
Sixth ward	75	45	30
Town of Pelican	123	91	32
Hazellhurst	115	23	92
Woodboro	117	23	94
Shoopke	97	25	72
Gagen	17	38	79
Monico	35	41	76
Pelican, 21 precinct	21	19	2
Pennington	9	29	20
Tomahawk Lake	25	11	14
Harshaw	52	25	27
Total	1005	619	386

MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY.

Fair, Walker

First ward	102	29	73
Second ward	82	45	37
Third ward	75	45	30
Fourth ward	81	61	20
Fifth ward	111	68	43
Sixth ward	75	45	30
Town of Pelican	123	91	32
Hazellhurst	115	23	92
Woodboro	117	23	94
Shoopke	97	25	72
Gagen	17	38	79
Monico	35	41	76
Pelican, 21 precinct	21	19	2
Pennington	9	29	20
Tomahawk Lake	25	11	14
Harshaw	52	25	27
Total	1005	619	386

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

Woodcock, Brennan

First ward	102	29	73
Second ward	82	45	37
Third ward	75	45	30
Fourth ward	81	61	20
Fifth ward	111	68	43
Sixth ward	75	45	30
Town of Pelican	123	91	32
Hazellhurst	115	23	92
Woodboro	117	23	94
Shoopke	97	25	72
Gagen	17	38	79
Monico	35	41	76
Pelican, 21 precinct	21	19	2
Pennington	9	29	20
Tomahawk Lake	25	11	14
Harshaw	52	25	27
Total	1005	619	386

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

Kreger, Nae

First ward	102	29	73
Second ward	82	45	37
Third ward	75	45	30
Fourth ward	81	61	20
Fifth ward	111	68	43
Sixth ward	75	45	30
Town of Pelican	123	91	32
Hazellhurst	115	23	92
Woodboro	117	23	94
Shoopke	97	25	72
Gagen	17	38	79
Monico	35	41	76
Pelican, 21 precinct	21	19	2
Pennington	9	29	20
Tomahawk Lake	25	11	14
Harshaw	52	25	27
Total	1005	619	386

SHERIFF.

Calder, Wheeler

First ward	102	29	73
Second ward	82	45	37
Third ward	75	45	30
Fourth ward	81	61	20
Fifth ward	111	68	43
Sixth ward	75	45	30
Town of Pelican	123	91	32
Hazellhurst	115	23	92
Woodboro	117	23	94
Shoopke	97	25	72
Gagen	17	38	79
Monico	35	41	76
Pelican, 21 precinct	21	19	2
Pennington	9	29	20
Tomahawk Lake	25	11	14
Harshaw	52	25	27
Total	1005	619	386

CLERK OF THE COURT.

Sturdevant, Deane

First ward	102	29	73
Second ward	82	45	37
Third ward	75	45	30
Fourth ward	81	61	20
Fifth ward	111	68	43
Sixth ward	75	45	30
Town of Pelican	123	91	32
Hazellhurst	115	23	92
Woodboro	117	23	94
Shoopke	97	25	72
Gagen	17	38	79
Monico	35	41	76
Pelican, 21 precinct	21	19	2
Pennington	9	29	20
Tomahawk Lake	25	11	14
Harshaw	52	25	27
Total	1005	619	386

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Walker, Deane

First ward	102	29	73
Second ward	82	45	37
Third ward	75	45	30
Fourth ward	81	61	20
Fifth ward	111	68	43
Sixth ward	75	45	30
Town of Pelican	123	91	32
Hazellhurst	115	23	92
Woodboro	117	23	94
Shoopke	97	25	72
Gagen	17	38	79
Monico	35	41	76
Pelican, 21 precinct	21	19	2
Pennington	9	29	20
Tomahawk Lake	25	11	14
Harshaw	52	25	27
Total	1005	619	386

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Locken, Wilson

First ward	102	29	73
Second ward	82	45	37
Third ward	75	45	30
Fourth ward	81	61	20
Fifth ward	111	68	43
Sixth ward	75	45	30
Town of Pelican	123	91	32
Hazellhurst	115	23	92
Woodboro	117	23	94
Shoopke	97	25	72
Gagen	17	38	79
Monico	35	41	76
Pelican, 21 precinct	21	19	2
Pennington	9	29	20
Tomahawk Lake	25	11	14
Harshaw	52	25	27
Total	1005	619	386

SURVEYOR.

Vanhook, Carney

First ward	102	29	73
Second ward	82	45	37
Third ward	75	45	30
Fourth ward	81	61	20
Fifth ward	111	68	43
Sixth ward	75	45	30
Town of Pelican	123	91	32
Hazellhurst	115	23	92
Woodboro	117	23	94
Shoopke	97	25	72
Gagen	17	38	79
Monico	35	41	76
Pelican, 21 precinct	21	19	2
Pennington	9	29	20
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SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Maen, Schenck

First ward	102	29	73
Second ward	82	45	37
Third ward	75	45	30
Fourth ward	81	61	20
Fifth ward	111	68	43
Sixth ward	75	45	30
Town of Pelican	123	91	32
Hazellhurst	115	23	92
Woodboro	117	23	94
Shoopke	97	25	72
Gagen	17	38	79
Monico	35	41	76
Pelican, 21 precinct	21	19	2
Pennington	9	29	20
Tomahawk Lake	25	11	14
Harshaw	52	25	27
Total	1005	619	386

FOR SCHOOLS.

Deane, Walker

First ward	102	29	73
Second ward	82	45	37
Third ward	75	45	30
Fourth ward	81	61	20
Fifth ward	111	68	43
Sixth ward	75	45	30
Town of Pelican	123	91	32
Hazellhurst	115	23	92
Woodboro	117	23	94
Shoopke	97	25	72
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Pelican, 21 precinct	21	19	2
Pennington	9	29	20
Tomahawk Lake	25	11	14
Harshaw	52	25	27
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Tomahawk Lake.

Harshaw

Total

Death of Miss Lillian Carew.

The following notice of the death of
Miss Lillian Carew, daughter of Mrs.
P. Gardner, of this city, is taken
from the Iron County Republican.
The remains were brought to this
city Thursday night, the funeral ser-
vices taking place at the Catholic
church Saturday morning at 10
o'clock. Miss Carew was a young
lady of excellent character, who com-
manded the respect of all who knew
her.

Again are we forcibly reminded of
the inexorable decree pronounced by
an omnipotent tribunal upon all hu-
manity. But a few days ago Miss
Lillian Carew was going out and in
before the people of Hurley attending
to her duties and meeting with those
about her, apparently in the enjoy-
ment of the best of health. Thursday
night all that was mortal of her was
contained in a shroud-covered casket
which kind hands and sympathizing
hearts started on its journey to the
old home there to be put out of sight
in the silent city of the dead.

Deceased came to Hurley a stranger
in the month of September from her
home near Rhineland, having ac-
cepted a position as teacher in our
public schools. She at once entered
upon her duties and commenced to
make the acquaintance of our people.
After stopping at the hotel for a few
weeks she found a home with Mr. and
Mrs. F. B. Warner and there remained
until the time of her death.

On Tuesday of last week she first
complained of indisposition and was
compelled to stop work. Physicians
were called but in spite of all their
skill her condition grew worse and
her sufferings increased until Thurs-
day morning last when dissolution
came and "she was at rest."

During her sickness she received
every care and comfort possible from
the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Warner
and helpful sympathizing neighbors,
and we have it from those who were
with her during her sickness that she
gave evidence of possessing a superi-
or and lovable character. She was
thoughtful of others to the last and
entwined herself about the hearts of
all who ministered to her. The pri-
vate and teachers speak of her in
highest terms and she quickly gained
the love and respect of her pupils.
Her death brings a sense of deepest
loss to those with whom she worked
and mingled, and though gone she
has left an undying memory in the
hearts of those who came to know
her true worth. She was a member
of the Catholic church and died in the
full consolation of the faith and its
glorious promises.

No services were held here but
Thursday night the remains were
taken to the C. & N. W. depot, fol-
lowed by the teachers and pupils of
the schools and many sympathizing
people, and sent to Rhineland ac-
companied by the mother and Prof.
Bridgman. The burial will occur
near Rhineland where the family
reside.

Killed the Horse.

A bullet that was intended to end
the career of a crow found its way
into the flank and vitals of the three-
year-old horse of

THE STORY TELLER

A NEW THOUGHT.

Heard ye this morning that little sing,
Up in the clouds on tireless wing?
How he warbled and thrilled?
How his little heart thrilled?
To the state of heaven his soul here,
Did he pause for me to say "amercor?"
Did he sing to win from his mates ap-
plause?
He couldn't help singing; he sang because
His soul was aflame.
And his music came
As the brook goes dancing down the hill,
Applauded? No, never; he couldn't keep
still.
O bird! A lesson I've learned to-day,
Half-discouraged, unthank'd, I oftentimes
say:
Will no one praise me?
Are there none who can see
How hard I have toiled to do them good?
Won't they thank me at all? I wish they
would.
You've sung me a thought, O singer! that's
true.
Myself I'll forget, but I'll think of you.
As you warbled and thrilled,
And my soul so thrilled,
May duty be joy, no longer a task,
Cometh praise or blame, may I nevermore
ask.
—Robert L. Bangs, in Chicago Advance.

A Circulation Row.

"IT IS a good while since you were
here last," I said to Blanche Watson
when I met him in the smoking-
room the other evening.
"I have been traveling," he replied.
"I have been to Peking, in fact."
"To Peking?"
"Yes. I wanted to see what the
Chinese thought of the Chinese ques-
tion."
"You found them very excited about
it, I suppose?"
"Not at all. The secretaries of state
had been instructed to grant all build-
ing leases applied for by European
powers, and that was considered to
have ended the question. I was disap-
pointed. During the time I was in
Peking a certain cause celebre was the
only subject of conversation. Eng-
land, Germany, Russia and France
were never mentioned."
"What was the cause celebre?"
"It was so purely local that an ac-
count of it would weary you. Yet per-
haps not. Li-Hung-Chang shone in it,
and that might make it interesting.
You saw him when he was in London, I
think?"
"Indeed."
"You did?" he continued. "Very
well. I will give you the account. I
was in court throughout the trial and
took full notes. But a brief summary
will be all you want.
"It was a newspaper affair. For long
the Tel-Te, a paper sold at a cash,
had advertised that it had the largest
circulation in the world. No one had
disputed the statement, for the Tel-
Te undoubtedly had the largest circula-
tion in Peking, and Peking and the
world were at that time held to be
synonymous.
"But a year or two ago a paper called
the Mi-Hi appeared. Owing to its price
being but a half cash and to the gay
youthfulness of its staff it became very
popular. On the 1st of every month
it contained an accountant's certifi-
cate as to the copies sold during the
previous month. The figures steadily
advanced, and the people began to
talk of them in connection with the
statement of the Tel-Te. At last the
issue was made clear. In the inter-
val with those of the Tel-Te the Mi-Hi
advertised that it had the largest cir-
culation in the world.
"You cannot imagine the sensation
this caused. Those who subscribed to
one of the two papers argued and
fought with those who subscribed to
the other. Railway companies found
it necessary to label some carriages
"Tel-Te" and others "Mi-Hi." Pres-
sengers protested against the incon-
sistencies of the advertisements.
Candidates for public office began
their election addresses with a decla-
ration as to which they believed.
Mathematicians discussed the possi-
bility of both papers having exactly
the same circulation.
"Simultaneously the proprietors
took action. Counsel representing the
Tel-Te applied for an injunction re-
straining the Mi-Hi from continuing
its advertisement, and counsel repre-
senting the Mi-Hi applied for an injunc-
tion against the Tel-Te. Li-Hung-
Chang, the chief judge, announced
that he would consider the two applica-
tions together and appointed a day
for hearing the arguments.
"The day came. The excitement in
Peking was extreme. It is probable
that the court had not been so crowd-
ed since the famous trial of Bo-Bo and
Ho-Ti for eating roast pig. Every
available place was occupied. Man-
daries of high rank stood in a corner
of the reporters' box. The prettiest
of the actresses of the Kik-O theater
were on the bench beside Li-Hung-
Chang. I myself, disguised in a wig
and gown, sat with the members of
the bar.
"The counsel for the Mi-Hi was called
upon first. He said his clients were
confident that their paper had the
largest circulation in the world. They
welcomed the investigation. He laid
with him a statement showing the
sales of the paper since the first num-
ber, every entry duly certified by a
leading accountant. He handed it to
Li-Hung-Chang and challenged com-
parison with a similar statement in
respect of the Tel-Te.
"There was some applause at the
end of the speech, but it was imme-
diately suppressed by the usher. After
threatening to behead for contempt

of court anyone who interrupted
again, Li-Hung-Chang called for the
arguments on the other side.

"The counsel for the Tel-Te said that
his paper had started many years ago
with the determination of upholding
the dignity of the state and the fam-
ily. It could place its hand on its
heart and look the whole world in the
face, for it had not failed. Every day
it had given minute details of the do-
ings of the emperor; every day it had
dealt in a motherly way with litera-
ture, music and the drama; every day
it had been a voice speaking in the
parlors of the Peking suburbs.

"Here Li-Hung-Chang remarked
that the subject under consideration
was the circulation and not the mis-
sion of the Tel-Te. In spite of the
threat of beheading, the ladies of the
Kik-O theater applauded the remark.
"The phrase, 'the largest circulation
in the world,' continued the counsel
for the Tel-Te, had been used by his
clients so long that he believed they
had acquired a legal vested interest in
it. He had been instructed, however,
to waive this point and to apply for
the injunction simply on the ground
of fact. He had with him a statement
duly certified by a leading accountant
showing the total number of copies of
the Tel-Te sold during the past 20
years. He handed it to Li-Hung-Chang
and challenged comparison with a simi-
lar statement in respect of the Mi-Hi.
"The counsel for the Mi-Hi at once
protested. His paper had been in ex-
istence part only of the 20 years, and
the number of copies sold was not, of
course, so great as in the case of a
paper which had been in existence the
whole time. The totals for the past
week, or at most the past month,
should decide the question. The counsel
for the Tel-Te replied that he had
little doubt the sales of the Tel-Te for
the past week or month exceeded
those of the Mi-Hi. The matter was
so important, however, that he must
insist on the 20 years. In a short per-
iod various chances might influence
the result, but in a long period this
would not be possible.

"It was now that Li-Hung-Chang
shone. He motioned the two counsel
to be silent, and told the usher to call
the French ambassador. Everybody
was astonished at the direction, and
still more astonished after the usher
had obeyed it. For the ambassador
squeezed into the court and entered the
witness box as if he had expected the
summons.
"Presently we knew that he had ex-
pected it. Li-Hung-Chang smiled, and
reminded him of a conversation they
had had about a French paper called
Le Petit Journal, and of his promise to
give evidence as to its circulation. The
ambassador smiled, and replied that he
was prepared to give the evidence at
once. He had with him a statement of
the sales of Le Petit Journal, completed
to the present date by telegraph, and
duly certified by the French govern-
ment. Should he read it?"
"Li-Hung-Chang said that would not
be necessary. It would be sufficient if
he would answer two or three ques-
tions. First, what was the total sale
during the past week? The ambassa-
dor had made some calculations, and
replied. During the past month? The
ambassador replied. During the past
20 years? The ambassador replied.
"All in the court, except the ladies of
the Kik-O theater, looked grave. Li-
Hung-Chang compared the replies of
the ambassador with the statements
which had been handed to him by the

"I was a newspaper affair. For long
the Tel-Te, a paper sold at a cash,
had advertised that it had the largest
circulation in the world. No one had
disputed the statement, for the Tel-
Te undoubtedly had the largest circula-
tion in Peking, and Peking and the
world were at that time held to be
synonymous.
"But a year or two ago a paper called
the Mi-Hi appeared. Owing to its price
being but a half cash and to the gay
youthfulness of its staff it became very
popular. On the 1st of every month
it contained an accountant's certifi-
cate as to the copies sold during the
previous month. The figures steadily
advanced, and the people began to
talk of them in connection with the
statement of the Tel-Te. At last the
issue was made clear. In the inter-
val with those of the Tel-Te the Mi-Hi
advertised that it had the largest cir-
culation in the world.
"You cannot imagine the sensation
this caused. Those who subscribed to
one of the two papers argued and
fought with those who subscribed to
the other. Railway companies found
it necessary to label some carriages
"Tel-Te" and others "Mi-Hi." Pres-
sengers protested against the incon-
sistencies of the advertisements.
Candidates for public office began
their election addresses with a decla-
ration as to which they believed.
Mathematicians discussed the possi-
bility of both papers having exactly
the same circulation.
"Simultaneously the proprietors
took action. Counsel representing the
Tel-Te applied for an injunction re-
straining the Mi-Hi from continuing
its advertisement, and counsel repre-
senting the Mi-Hi applied for an injunc-
tion against the Tel-Te. Li-Hung-
Chang, the chief judge, announced
that he would consider the two applica-
tions together and appointed a day
for hearing the arguments.
"The day came. The excitement in
Peking was extreme. It is probable
that the court had not been so crowd-
ed since the famous trial of Bo-Bo and
Ho-Ti for eating roast pig. Every
available place was occupied. Man-
daries of high rank stood in a corner
of the reporters' box. The prettiest
of the actresses of the Kik-O theater
were on the bench beside Li-Hung-
Chang. I myself, disguised in a wig
and gown, sat with the members of
the bar.
"The counsel for the Mi-Hi was called
upon first. He said his clients were
confident that their paper had the
largest circulation in the world. They
welcomed the investigation. He laid
with him a statement showing the
sales of the paper since the first num-
ber, every entry duly certified by a
leading accountant. He handed it to
Li-Hung-Chang and challenged com-
parison with a similar statement in
respect of the Tel-Te.
"There was some applause at the
end of the speech, but it was imme-
diately suppressed by the usher. After
threatening to behead for contempt



HE HAD WITH HIM A STATEMENT.

counsel for the Tel-Te and the Mi-Hi.
Then he inquired whether the prop-
rietors of those papers were present, and
finding that they were, directed that
they should be taken into custody.
Amid general consternation this was
done.
"Li-Hung-Chang stood up. Neither
the Tel-Te nor the Mi-Hi, he announced
had so large a circulation as Le Petit
Journal. The proprietors of both had
devised Peking by advertising that
their papers had the largest circulation
in the world. They must be punished.
He sentenced them to three years in the
cangue without food or drink, to be
followed by five years' police surveil-
lance.
"There was a silence. The prisoners
collapsed; the ladies of the Kik-O the-
ater looked at them pityingly; the two
counsel frowned. The silence ended.
One of the mandaries in the report-
ers' box clapped his hands, and sud-
denly people realized that their great
judge had again proved his greatness.
The noise of clapping and cheering
grew loud. The ushers cried for sil-
ence in vain. It is probable that such
a scene of enthusiasm had never oc-
curred in the court since the close of
the famous trial of Bo-Bo and Ho-Ti
for eating roast pig.
"That is the story of the cause cele-
bre," concluded Blanche Watson, and
he looked at me inquiringly.
"As you said," I remarked, "inter-
esting because Li-Hung-Chang shone in
it; otherwise too purely local to Peking."
—Edgar Turner, in Black and White.



YOUTH'S
MAD
DEPARTURE

all other rough medicines combined
—J. M. NICKLE, of Nickle Bros.,
chambers, Nickleville, Pa. For sale at
Palace Drug Store.
For Sale.
A farm of forty-five acres, know-
as the Garmond farm, within one
mile of the city limits. Fifteen acres
cleared, of which ten acres are such
the first timber. Line and divide
fences, two houses, one of eight
rooms, the other of three, barn, well,
etc. Also span of horses, wagon
plow, sleigh and other implements.
For prices and terms inquire of S. J.
Altham.

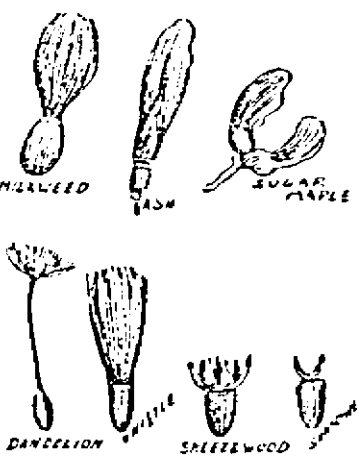
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
LAND OFFICE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.
October 20, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that the follow-
ing settler has filed notice of his intent
to make final proof in support of his claim
to the land hereinafter described, to-wit:
Clark of the Great Court at Highway 1
Wyo., on December 2, 1898, viz: Benjamin
Johnson, H. H. No. 1 for the North
West, S. E. 1/4, Sec. 20, T. 1 N., R. 1 E.,
S. 1/4, Sec. 20, T. 1 N., R. 1 E.,
He claims the following witnesses to pro-
ve his continuous residence upon, and culti-
vation of, said land, viz: Philip Stager, at
Stager's, J. C. Kane, at Kane's, and J. W. Miller,
at Miller's.
J. W. MILLER, Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
LAND OFFICE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

A TALK ABOUT SEEDS.

How Plant Life Is Carried Sometimes
from One End of the Earth
to the Other.

A barren rock in midocean, an un-
frequented road or a heap of sand
never remains long without inhabit-
ants in the shape of plants of some
kind.
Nature does not like unscenely spots,
and soon contrives to throw a mantle
of green over unsightly places.
Plants have no feet by which they
may travel, yet they manage to spread
over the world by taking advantage
of the wandering propensities of an-
imals, water and birds.
After a ramble through the woods
and fields you have had to sit down by
the roadside and pick the "stickers"
out of your stockings.
The burdock, sandbar and mar-
tyria are sharp fellows. They pro-
vide their seeds with little hooks that
catch hold of anything woolly that
chances to brush against them, and
thus they steal rides to distant places.
—sometimes thousands of miles away.
Unclean wool and green hides are
important articles of commerce, and



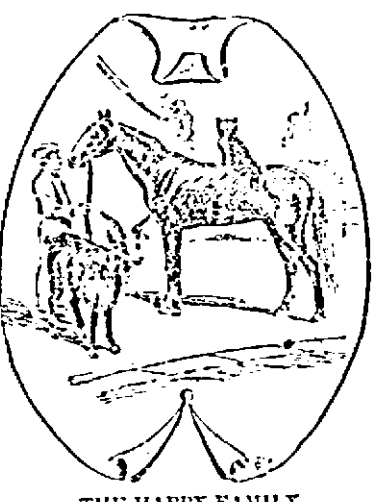
SOME COMMON SEEDS.

are exchanged between countries on
opposite sides of the world. Seeds
clinging to the wool of sheep and cat-
tle may thus be carried from the
United States to Europe, or from Aus-
tralia to the United States. Frequent-
ly in the vicinity of wool-cleaning
works plants foreign to that part of
the world may be found growing.
When you pick the "stickers" out
of your clothing or cut them out of
Rover's hair you may cast them on
the ground, and if conditions are fa-
vorable new plants will grow from the
seeds, and without thinking about it,
you thus help nature to weave her
summer garments.
The dandelion, thistle, milkweed and
willow have a pleasant way of travel-
ing. Each little seed is provided with
a little feathery sail, and is sometimes
carried many miles by a stiff breeze.
The seeds of the maple, catalpa, ash
and pine are provided with one or two
wings instead of sails. They cannot
travel as far through the air as seeds
provided with sails, but they may fall
into a river, and there is no telling how
far they may float or where they may
stop, take root and grow. Seeds pro-
duced along rivers in the interior of
continents have been found on the
shores of islands in midocean.
Some plants, like the orange, apple
and pear, surround their seeds with
an edible pulp, but these plants make
a very wise provision by giving their
seeds a bitter taste, so that the sweet
pulp is eaten, and the bitter life germs
are thrown away. Like the peach,
many plants protect their seeds from
being eaten by surrounding them with
a hard shell.
The seeds of the raspberry, black-
berry and strawberry are so small
that most of them do not digest when
the fruit is eaten. Owing to this
birds and animals assist nature very
greatly by scattering seeds.
Wild geraniums and lady-slippers
have a curious way. When the seeds
are ripe the sides of the seed pod
spring open and fling the seeds in all
directions.
In studying nature, although it is
so full of life, we must not overlook the
fact that life is the exception and
death is the rule. Very few of the
seeds produced ever grow into
plants, and very few of the plants that
spring up ever mature. Were this
otherwise, in a short time the world
would become an uninhabitable jungle.
—Frank E. Gerry, in Chicago Record.

HOB, NOB AND BOB

The Death of One, by Accident, Leads
to the Internment of the
Happy Family.

Once upon a time a man wrote a
story called "Hob and His Friends,"
over which many people wept. The
story of Hob and his friends has a
pathos of its own—though Hob was
merely a Cleveland goat.
He lived contentedly in the stable
of his owner, and one day there came
a cat to keep him company. Hob de-
veloped quite a fondness for her, and
she became known as "Nob." By and
by a horse joined the animals in the
stable and was dubbed "Bob." The
three became the closest friends.
As Bob would stand in his stall after
a hard day's work Hob would spring
on his back, and from that lofty plain
gaze softly to Nob. Hob usually
found a place in the stall beside Bob.



THE HAPPY FAMILY.

and was not at all backward in pick-
ing up the hay and dainties which were
brought out to Bob by his human
friends. The other day a false step
of Bob ended the existence of the
happy family and caused sorrow to
permeate the neighborhood. In making
room for his master to enter the stall
Bob knocked Nob from her perch on
his back and she fell to the floor. The
next moment Bob had stepped square-
ly on her back. Nob gave a pitiful cry
and died. For some time Bob did not
seem to realize what had happened.
He listened for the familiar "purr"
and "meow." They did not come.
When he finally understood, he refused
to eat his meal of soft mash. Two
hours later Bob was dead—dead, they
say, from a broken heart. Bob had
been out of doors adding territory to
his owner by "abounding and abut-
ting" and entered the barn with a
merry frisk of his short tail. When he
beheld the forms of his two dear friends
he stopped with a suddenness that
sent him back on his haunches.
After assuring himself that they
were certainly dead, he walked slowly
back of the barn and lay down.
He moaned pitifully and refused to
notice the people who came to sym-
patize with him in his misery.
In spite of the best efforts of a vet-
erinary surgeon, who was hastily run-
nened, Hob died, and the three old
friends were no more. If Hob and Bob
did not die of broken hearts, what
did they die of?—N. Y. World.

HALLOWE'EN SPORTS.

Some Old and New and Perfectly
Harmless Charms for Fun-Loving
Maid and Youth.

"The best place for such a merry-
making is an old-fashioned attic
which extends the entire length of the
house," advises Ruth Virginia Sackett
when writing of "Hallowe'en Amuse-
ments" in the Woman's Home Com-
panion. "The room should be lighted
by candles, some burning in Jack-o'-
lanterns having as grotesque and
ghostly faces as it is possible to make,
and others under bright shades. Let
the decorations consist of autumn
leaves and festoons of nuts; and it is
really more enjoyable not to have the
refreshments served in the usual way,
but instead to have the fruit, nuts,
candies and cider arranged in fancy
dishes everywhere about the room, so
that every one can help himself at any
time he wishes. Remember that for
this evening formality is to be laid
aside, and that the more nonsense the
more fun. When apples are eaten,
save the seeds, so that you can try the
"apple-seed trick" of sticking an apple
seed on each eyelid and naming each
seed. The person whose name is given
to the seed that sticks the longest
will stick to you through life. Put
three candles at an open window, each
candle named for a sweetheart, and
then watch and see which will puff
out first, and show fickleness, and
which will flicker and flicker in the
breeze, and yet burn brightly the next
moment, showing the one who will
ever remain faithful.
"Instead of the Hallowe'en custom
of suspending an apple by a string,
hang a number of popcorn-balls, as
many as there are guests, and at a
given signal let each try to eat his
corn without once touching his hand
to it. No one can imagine how hard
it is until he has made the attempt,
and no one can do it with a sober face.
As the guests sit the hostess should let
her present them with five bay-leaves,
with the request that before retiring
they pin them on their pillow, one on
each corner and one in the middle,
giving some name of the opposite sex
to every leaf. The one of whom the
sleeper dreams is the destined wife or
husband."
Muscles at the Eye.
Human beings have six muscles in
each eye, that they may move it on
either side; but horses, cows, sheep
and other quadrupeds, which habitually
incline their heads to the earth in
search of food, have a muscle by which
their eyelids are suspended and sup-
ported, and which we do not need.

One Thing Needed.

"What we need in this country," howled
the political orator, "is an elastic cur-
rent."
"Right you are, mister," interrupted a
man near the door; "something that will
stretch a man's income so as to make both
ends meet."—Chicago Evening News.

In Confidence.

First Doctor—Yes, I've been his family
physician for years.
Second Doctor—And he appreciates all
you have done for him?
"More than that. He appreciates all he
thinks I've done for him."—Brooklyn Life.

An Atchison bride has particularly good
luck in cooking since she lost her cook book.
—Atchison Globe.

A FATHER'S STORY.

From the Evening Crescent, Appleton, Wis.
A remarkable cure from a disease which
has generally wrecked the lives of children,
and left them in a condition to which death
itself would be preferred has attracted a
great amount of attention among the resi-
dents of the west end of Appleton.
The case is that of little Willard Creech,
son of Richard B. Creech, a well known
employee of one of the large paper mills in
the West River Valley. The lad was attacked
by spinal disease and his parents had given
up all hope of his ever being well again
when, as by a miracle, he was healed and is
now in school as happy as any of his mates.
Mr. Creech, the father of the boy, who
resides at 102 Second Street, Appleton,
Wisconsin, told the following story:



He Goes to School.
"Our boy was absolutely helpless. His
lower limbs were paralyzed, and when we
used electricity he could not feel it below
his hips. Finally we let the doctor go as he
did not seem to help our son and we nearly
gave up hope. Finally my mother who lives
in Canada wrote advising the use of Dr. Wil-
liam's Pink Pills for Pale People and I
bought a box for our boy.
"This was when our boy had been on the
stretcher for an entire year. In six weeks
after taking the pills we noted signs of
vitality in his legs, and in four months he was
able to go to school.
"It is two years since he took the first of
the pills and he is at school now just as hap-
py and well as any of the other children. It
was nothing else in the world that saved the
boy than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."
A WAY TO SETTLE IT.

They Were Rivals and There Was a
Chance for Trouble But
Peace Prevailed.

"Now, then, sir, I think we have a little
business with each other. Suppose we settle
it right here."
"I know what you mean. Say, look here,
you and I are carrying the same girl, and
naturally we don't like each other. That's
the trouble, isn't it?"
"That's it, and we don't need to waste
many words over it, either."
"We won't. I would like to occupy your
time just about two minutes, however, and
if we can't settle this thing without fighting
I'm your man, from a Cuban market to a
Philippine parang or any other weapon be-
longing either to me or to you, expanded
America. Suppose you kill me. You
couldn't marry the girl, could you? You
couldn't hang it wouldn't do you any good. She
would never look at you again. Suppose I
kill you. I couldn't marry her, either. But
you wouldn't get much satisfaction out of
that. You wouldn't be in a position to do
any crowing. Suppose we kill each other.
If the girl cares for either of us, it would
break her heart. So what's the good of
fighting? Why not arbitrate the case?"
"Arbitrate it?"
"Yes. It's a toss-up, anyway. One of us
stands as good a show as the other, and it
wouldn't muss things up as a fight with
deadly weapons would. We can state our
case and leave the decision to the arbi-
trator."
"But, great Scott! Whom could we get to
do the arbitrating?"
"Suppose we leave it to the girl herself!"
"All right. I hadn't thought of that."
Chicago Tribune.

Small Capital.

First Theater-Goer—Mrs. De Style, who
went on the stage after a divorce scandal,
has failed to make expenses.
Second Theater-Goer—Well, it wasn't
much of a scandal, anyhow.—N. Y. Weekly.

Every master is more or less of a servant to
his "help."—L. A. W. Bulletin.



LEAN
PEOPLE

Cleanliness goes
with health. If we
have catarrh any-
where we can-
not be really
clean.
Make system-
atic efforts to
be free from
this disgusting
disease. Mrs. L. A. Johnston, 103
Filham and Ripley Sts., Montgomery,
Ala., tells her experience with catarrh
of the stomach and how she was
cured:
"I will state to you that I have
taken eight bottles of your Pe-ru-na
and two of Man-a-lin and rejoice to say,
'God bless Dr. Hartman and Pe-ru-na.'
And I earnestly assure you that it
has done me more good than any medi-
cine I have ever taken in my life. I
prescribe it to every one I meet who
is suffering, as the best medicine in
the world, and have made many con-
verts who are now rejoicing in the
great good which they have derived
from the same. I can tell you that I
am almost entirely relieved of indiges-
tion, that great foe which has tortured
me so many years, and can now eat
anything I desire without it is fruits or
something acid."
To understand the scientific action
of Pe-ru-na it is best to have Dr. Hart-
man's special book for women or his
book on chronic catarrh. These books
are mailed free by the Pe-ru-na Medi-
cine Company, Columbus, O. All
druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

Catarrh Cured

Blood Purified by Hood's Sarsapa-
rilla and Health Is Good.

"I was a sufferer from catarrh. One of
my neighbors advised me to take Hood's
Sarsaparilla and I did so. A few bottles
purified my blood and cured me. I have
remained in good health ever since." Jas.
T. Atkins, Athensville, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. It cures 35
Hood's Pills cure all Liver Dis-
orders.

If You Are Looking For a Home

Don't waste time and money—don't wan-
der into the wilderness. Let severe land
close to schools, churches and railways.
Come and see us and let us show you the
beautiful "Red River Valley," where crops
never fail. We will our land on the crop
payment plan, at very low rate of interest.
For full information, circulars, list of
lands, maps, etc., write at once, and you
will receive prompt reply. Grandin &
Edwards, Mayville, N. D.

Reverend.

Clearly it was advisable to go to war.
"But how about revenue?" ventured the
country Sir Rodney.
"Revenue," repeated the queen, lightly.
"I have but to stamp my foot and abundant
revenue will be forthcoming."
It will be observed that in those days
there was no stamping of bank checks, vac-
cination certificates or chewing gum, to say
nothing of cigarettes and keg pulchery.—De-
troit Journal.

Do You Want to Live

In a fine, mild and healthy climate, where
cyclones and blizzards are unknown; where
good rich lands can be bought at low prices,
near cheap transportation and with educa-
tional and industrial advantages? Home-
suckers' Excursions to Virginia via the
"Big 4 Route" and the Chesapeake and Ohio
Railway. Write for descriptive book of
Virginia, list of farms for sale, excursion
rates, dates, time-tables, etc. J. S. Tucker,
G. N. A., 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ills.

The Cheap Cynic.—"The number of people
who speak English," said the Amateur
Statistician, "is now 116,000,000." "It is a
wonder," said the Cheap Cynic, "some of
them do not get on the stage."—Cincinnati
Enquirer.

Some housewives are so busy they seem
to be trying to create the atmosphere of
home by agitation, on the principle of a ven-
ilating apparatus.—Detroit Journal.

Keep on, you'll learn the best cure for
Neuralgia is St. Jacobs Oil.

Sourvenir is the maiden name of rubbish.
—Atchison Globe.

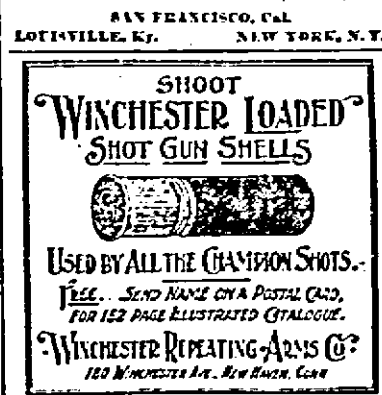
SYRUP OF FIGS



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and
simplicity of the combination, but also to
the care and skill with which it is
manufactured by scientific processes
known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP
Co. only, and we wish to impress upon
all the importance of purchasing the
true and original remedy. As the
genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured
by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co.
only, a knowledge of that fact will
assist one in avoiding the worthless
imitations manufactured by other par-
ties. The high standing of the CALI-
FORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medi-
cal profession, and the satisfaction
which the genuine Syrup of Figs has
given to millions of families, makes
the name of the Company a guaranty
of the excellence of its remedy. It is
far in advance of all other laxatives,
as it acts on the kidneys, liver and
bowels without irritating or weaken-
ing them, and it does not gripe nor
nauseate. In order to get its beneficial
effects, please remember the name of
the Company—
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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"WINCHESTER LOADED"
SHOT GUN SHELLS



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Buckingham's Dye.

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Rushville, N. H.

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other grain products. Write at once.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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NEW DISCOVERY; gives
quick relief from dropsy and
other ailments. Write at once.
TREATMENT FREE. DR. A. C. CARR, 1013 Broadway,
New York City.

Imperial Catarrh Cure

Imperial Catarrh Cure. The wrapper and mail-
ing card are sent free. Write at once.
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NEW DISCOVERY; gives
quick relief from dropsy and
other ailments. Write at once.
TREATMENT FREE. DR. A. C. CARR, 1013 Broadway,
New York City.

CLARK &

Fall and Winter

MISS ELLA

Will be glad to meet her old customer
Parlors where are on display
Up stairs at the old stand, Cor. St.

All Goods Up-to-date

THE PIECE OF GOLD

When Lucien Hem saw his last

hundred-franc note gripped by the
banker's rake, and rose from the
roulette table, where he had lost
the last fragments of his little fortune,
collected for this supreme struggle,
he felt giddy and thought he was going
to fall.

With a dizzy head and tottering legs
he threw himself down upon the broad
leather settee surrounding the play
table.

For some minutes he gazed vacantly
on the clandestine gambling-house, in
which he had squandered the best
years of his youth, recognized the ravaged
faces of the gamblers, crudely
lighted up by the three large shaded
lamps; listened to the light jingle of
gold on the cloth-covered table; felt
that he had at home the pair of regulation
pistols which his father, Gen.
Hem, then a simple captain, had used
so well in the attack of Zantchar; then,
overcome by fatigue, he sank into a
profound sleep.

When he awoke, with a parched
mouth, he saw by the clock that he had
slept for barely half an hour, and felt
an imperious need for breathing the
night air. The clock hands marked a
quarter before midnight.

At that moment old Bronski—a pillar
of the gambling-house, the classic
pole, wearing the threadbare hooded
woolen cloak, ornamented all over with
grace stains—approached Lucien, and
muttered a few words in his grizzled
beard.

"Lend me a five-franc piece, mon-
sieur. It's now two days since I've
stirred out of the club, and for two
days the 'it' has never turned up.
Laugh at me if you like, but I'll suffer
my hand to be cut off if that number
does not turn up on the stroke of mid-
night."

Lucien Hem shrugged his shoulders.
He had not even enough in his pocket
to meet this tax, which the frequen-
ters of the place called "the Pole's
hundred sous." He passed into the ante-
chamber, took his hat and fur coat,
and ascended the stairs with feverish
rapidity.

Since four o'clock, when Lucien had
shut himself up in the gambling-house,
snow had fallen heavily, and the street
—a street in the center of Paris, very
narrow, and built with great houses
on either side—was completely white.

In the calm sky, blue-black, the cold
stars glittered.

The ruined gambler shuddered un-
der his furs and walked away, his mind
still teeming with thoughts of de-
spair, and more than ever returning
to the remembrance of the case of
pistols which awaited him in one of
his drawers; but after moving forward
a few steps, he stopped suddenly be-
fore a heart-wrenching sight.

On a stone bench, placed according
to old custom near the door of a man-
sion, a little girl of six or seven years
of age, dressed in a ragged black frock,
was sitting in the snow. She was sleep-
ing, in spite of the cruel cold, in an
attitude of frightful fatigue and ex-
haustion; her poor little head and tiny
shoulder pressed as if they had sunk
into an angle of the wall, and resting
on the icy stone. One of her wooden
shoes had fallen from her foot, which
hung helplessly and lugubriously be-
fore her.

With a mechanical gesture Lucien
put his hand to his waistcoat pocket,
but a moment afterward he recollected
that he had not been able to find even
a forgotten piece of 20 sous, and had
been obliged to leave the club without
giving the customary "tip" to the club
attendant; yet, moved by an instinctive
feeling of pity, he approached the little
girl, and might, perhaps, have taken
her in his arms, and given her a night's
lodging, when in the wooden shoe
which had slipped from her foot he
saw something glitter.

He stooped. It was a gold coin.

Some charitable person, doubtless
some lady, had passed by, had seen on
this night the little wooden shoe lying
in front of the sleeping child, and, re-
calling the touching legend, had placed
there, with a secret hand, a magnificent
offering, so that this poor abandoned
one might believe in presents made for
the infant Saviour, and preserve, in
spite of her misfortune, some confi-
dence and some hope in the goodness of
Providence.

A gold piece! It was several days of
rest and riches for the beggar, and
Lucien was on the point of waking her
to tell her this, when he heard near
his ear, as in a hallucination, a voice—
the voice of the Pole, with its coarse,
drawing accent, almost whispering:
"It's now two days since I stirred out
of the club, and for two days the
'seventeen' has never turned up. I'll
suffer my hand to be cut off if that

number does not turn up on the stroke
of midnight."

Then this young man of three-and-
twenty, descended from a race of hon-
est men, who bore a proud military
name, and who had never swerved from
the path of honor, conceived a fright-
ful idea. He was seized with a mad,
hysterical, monstrous desire. After
placing on all sides, to make sure
that he was alone in a deserted street,
he bent his knee, and, carefully out-
stretching his trembling hand, he stole
the gold piece from the fallen shoe!

Hurrying, then, with all his speed,
he returned to the gambling house,
sealed the stairs two and three at a
stride, and entering the accursed play-
room as the first stroke of midnight
was sounding, placed the piece of gold
on the green cloth, and cried:
"I stake on the 17!"

The 17 won.

With a turn of the hand Lucien
rushed the 20 louis to the "red."

The "red" won.

He left the 72 louis on the same color.

The "red" again won.

Twice he "doubled"—three times—
always with the same success. He had
now before him a pile of gold and
notes, and began to scatter stakes all
over the board. All his bets were for-
tunate. His luck was unheard of,
supernatural. It might have been im-
agined that the little ivory ball danc-
ing in the roulette was magnetized,
fascinated by the eyes of this player,
and obedient to him. In a dozen stakes
he had recovered the few, wretched
thousand-franc notes, his last re-
sources, which he had lost at the begin-
ning of the evening.

Now, staking 200 or 300 louis at a
time, and aided by a strange run of
luck, he was on the way of regaining,
and more, besides, the legendary cap-
ital he had squandered in so few years,
and reconstituting his fortune.

In his eagerness to return to the
gaming table, he had not taken off his
fur coat. Already he had crammed
the larger pockets with bundles of
notes and rouleaux of gold pieces, and,
not knowing where to heap his win-
nings, he now loaded the inner and ex-
terior pockets of his frock coat, the
pockets of his vest and trousers, his
handkerchief—everything that could
be made to hold his money.

And still he played, and still he won.
Like a madman, like a drunken man!
Only something like a red-hot iron
was in his heart, and he thought of
nothing but of the little mercurial
sleeping in the snow, whom he had
robbed.

"Is she still at the same spot? Sure-
ly she is still there? Presently—yes,
when one o'clock strikes—I swear it!
I will quit this place. I will take her
sleeping in my arms and carry her to
my home. I will put her into my warm
bed. I will bring her up, give her a
dowry, love her as if she were my own
daughter, care for her always, al-
ways!"

But the clock struck one, and then a
quarter, and a half, and three-quar-
ters.

And Lucien was still seated at the
infernal table.

At length, one minute before two
o'clock, the keeper of the bank rose
abruptly and said in a loud voice:
"The bank is broken, gentlemen—
enough for to-day!"

With a bound Lucien was on his
feet. Roughly pushing aside the gam-
blers who surrounded and regarded
him with envious admiration, he hur-
ried away quickly, sprang down the
stairs, and ran all the way to the
stone bench. In the distance by the
light of the lamp he saw the little
girl.

"Heaven be praised!" he said. "She
is still there."

He approached her. He took her
hand.

"Oh, how cold she is, poor little
one!"

He took her under the arms and
raised her, so that he might carry her.
Her head fell back without her awak-
ing.

"How soundly children of her age
sleep!"

He pressed her against his bosom to
warm her, and, seized by a vague dis-
quietude and with a view to rousing
her out of this heavy slumber, he
kissed her eyelids.

Then it was that he perceived with
terror that these eyelids were half
open, showing the eyeballs—glassy,
lifeless, motionless. Upon his brain
flashed a horrible suspicion. He placed
his mouth close to that of the little
girl. No breath came from it.

While with the gold piece, which
he had stolen from the mercenary, Lu-
cien had won a fortune at the gam-
ing table, the homeless child had died
—died of cold.

At the present time Lucien Hem is
a lieutenant in the First regiment of
Chasseurs d'Afrique. He has only his
pay to live upon, but he contrives to
make it suffice, being a steady officer
and never touching a card. It appears
even that he has found the means of
saving, for the other day at Algiers
one of his comrades, who was follow-
ing him at a few paces distant in one
of the hilly streets of the Kasbah, saw
him pite something in charity to a
little Spanish girl sleeping in a door-
way, and had the indiscretion to see
what it was that Lucien had given the
child.

Great was his surprise at the poor
lieutenant's generosity.

Lucien Hem had put into the hand
of the poor child a piece of gold—
From the French of Francois Coppee.

Narrow Tomb.

Procure two thin mattress bones, tie
a cloth over the top of the bones, which
must be protected by a cap of coarse
dough, to be removed when the bones
are cooked. Boil briskly for three-
quarters of an hour; then scoop out
the marrow, mix it with a little but-
ter, and spread thickly upon portions
of buttered and toasted bread. Sprin-
kle with cayenne and salt, and serve
very hot for dinner, or as a luncheon
dish.—Philadelphia Press.



WOUNDED BY A SHELL

A Veteran of the Civil War Relates
a Thrilling Experience on
a Gunboat.

I shall never forget my first awak-
ening to a full realization of what war really
is, says a veteran of the civil war.
Several of us were detailed to serve
upon an extemporized gunboat on the
Mississippi in the place of marines. We
were to patrol Island No. 10. That
morning to paddle and puff ten miles
down the river in a broiling sun, and
then strain and exert and paddle ten
miles up, day after day, and night after
night, until the monotony of it, in spite
of seven-up, and dominoes and troll-
ing for catfish, ate into the souls of us.
If we had any internal resources, we
exhausted them in a week, and went
sullenly about, yawning and growling
at each other, and wishing that some-
body would blow us up.

After awhile the confederates got
some big guns masked along the shore,
and began to drop shells at us at long
range. That was a relief. At first the
report, the scream, and the final ex-
plosion made every man strike an at-
titude of suspense. We used to hold
our breath between the initial and the
concluding noise. But after awhile
this experience fell into a prosaic
phase of its own, with a subject and
object and a futile predicate, and when
we heard the scream in our sleep we
accepted the dull logic of the explosion
without thinking about it, and went
on sleeping.

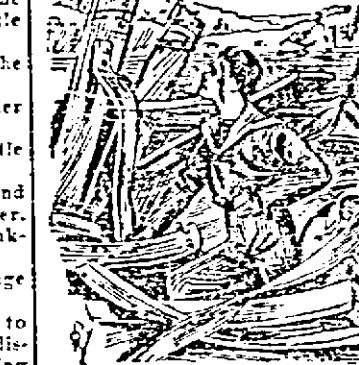
I was detailed as steward's assistant,
and one morning was leisurely
straightening up what we called, for
regulation's sake, "the ward-room,"
and wondering if a certain little girl,
away off somewhere on the edge of
pastures green, was thinking of her
soldier boy, and if so, if she was not
thinking of him in ecstasies and feath-
ers, with his conquering foot on the
neck of the dastardly foe, instead of
sweeping up cigarette ends in a white
apron—when, in a twinkling, the boat
blew up, and we were all hurled into
eternity.

I put it that way, because that is
the way my sensibilities instantly in-
terpreted it. Such are the lightning
conclusions that come of shock, shock
that is indescribable, and that, to the
subconsciousness, ends everything.
Deaf, blinded, and partly paralyzed, it
was a minute before I realized that I
was still alive, and began to see that
I was in the center of a network of
coercuous splinters, twisted beams,
and torn stanchions.

It was in such experiences as these
that the sensibilities make summary
and sweeping deductions. My first con-
clusion was that this ended the war.
It was impossible for me to conceive
of anything beyond the present shock.

It was a finality, and a curious con-
sciousness came over me than now, if
we could get ashore, there would be no
more patrolling or anything else, in
fact, but universal peace and brother-
hood. Two or my front teeth were
knocked out, a sharp pain began to
assert itself in my arm, one eye was
closed, and I saw with the other my
own blood dripping from a rent girdle
in front of me. How I freed myself
and got to the companionway I do
not know, but it was with the distinct
impression that events had reached
the ultimate crisis.

You can but imperfectly understand
the revelation that was made of itself
as I emerged upon the deck and heard
the regular heave and throb of the
high-pressure engine, and saw that we
were still patrolling; that the officer
of the deck was looking calmly
through a glass at the shore, and herd
him say: "Take that man for dead and
pull the splinters out of him, and pipe
all hands to repair damages." In one
brief minute it came upon me that war
paid no sort of deference to my feel-
ings; that it was our business to patrol
until we were sunk, and when we were
sunk some other boat would take our
place. After all, it was only a shell
that had exploded in the ward-room,
and just as likely as not the next would
explode in the boiler-room. "What did
you expect?" asked an old salt, as he
pulled a splinter out of me; "they ain't
firing peach dumplings."—Atlanta
Constitution.



I WAS STILL ALIVE

It was a finality, and a curious con-
sciousness came over me than now, if
we could get ashore, there would be no
more patrolling or anything else, in
fact, but universal peace and brother-
hood. Two or my front teeth were
knocked out, a sharp pain began to
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explode in the boiler-room. "What did
you expect?" asked an old salt, as he
pulled a splinter out of me; "they ain't
firing peach dumplings."—Atlanta
Constitution.

Unhappily.

Heiress—He loves me for myself
alone.

Friend—Are you sure?

Heiress—Yes, he told me he loved but
one and without that one \$1,000,000
would mean nothing to him.—N. Y.
Truth.

A REMARKABLE COLONEL

He Was Not Posted on the Military
Manual, But He Was a
Born Leader.

Gen. Bryant, of Madison, recently
told the following story of Gov.
Brough's organization in Ohio of a
regiment at the time John Morgan
made his raid through the state: "The
governor kept close track of the great
confederate raider. He found that
Morgan, with his large force, would
pass a given point at a certain hour
the next day. So he had a trainload of
arms, equipments and ammunition
made ready, and himself, his adjutant
general and other members of the staff
prepared to make an extensive trip.
He telegraphed to various stations
along the line to have companies
raised, ready to get on to his train,
and to go a point for regimental orga-
nization.

"When ten companies were ready
the train stopped, and the various com-
panies elected their officers, the gov-
ernor promising that their commis-



"GRAB GUNS"

sions would be forwarded a little later.
That done he said: 'Whom will you
have for colonel of this regiment?'
"Somebody called out that 'John
Farmer would be the best man to com-
mand the regiment.' The governor
had John Farmer brought to him, and
said: 'Mr. Farmer, I want you to take
command of this regiment and lead it
down to the place where Morgan
will appear, and help to head off the
gentleman.'

"But, governor, I don't know any-
thing about this military business."
"Well, your friends say you are the
best man to be colonel, and I want you
to take the position. There is no time
to lose."

"All right; if they think I will an-
swer I'll do the best I can."

"The governor promised to send his
commission the following week."

"Now, Col. Farmer, get your troops
together and we will issue arms and
ammunition," said the governor.

"When that was done Col. Farmer
proceeded to get his regiment into mo-
tion in this manner:

"Get into two strings in the road
here, all looking the same way, and
when we start out I want you to walk
right close together, and stick to yer
gait until we get where we're going to,
and when the battle begins I want you
to come right up in a bunch and stay
there, and load and fire until old John
Morgan turns and runs."

"At this point somebody called for
Three cheers for Col. Farmer." They
were given, and then the colonel gave
the commands: "Grab guns, powder,
shot and the other fixin's, and we'll go
after Morgan."

"Col. Farmer wasn't much of a mil-
itary man, and his troops were not
dress-parade soldiers, but they got
into a bunch in time to give John Mor-
gan some straggling volleys that did
him and his crowd a heap of harm.
They were called the minute men, and
were mustered out soon after Mor-
gan's raiders were captured or driven
out of the state."—Chicago Times-
Herald.

A FIGHTING CHAPLAIN.

How Archbishop Ireland furnished
the Soldiers with cartridges
in battle.

Archbishop Ireland is perhaps the
most noted chaplain of the civil war.
He went out with the Fifth Minn-
esota, and the first thing he did after the
regiment took the field, and before the
first battle, was to substitute chess for
chuck-a-luck among the soldiers. This
was in 1862. In October of that year
the young chaplain had a chance to
show the stuff that was in him. At a
critical point in a battle the Fifth Min-
nesota was called upon to fill a gap
through which the enemy had pressed,
rapturing, as they surged into our
lines, one of our batteries. The Fifth
went in with a yell, and poured volley
after volley almost point blank into
the faces of the confederates. This
was not the first appearance of the
Fifth in the day's fight, and it was not
long before the cry went down the
line: "We're out of ammunition!"

The men stooped over and took the
cartridges from the boxes of their dead
comrades, and tried to hold their
ground. It was not many minutes be-
fore a stout, smooth-faced young man
appeared with a box on his shoulders,
and called out:

"Here's cartridges for you, boys!"

He passed quickly in along the rear of
the ranks, throwing the cartridges
into the soldiers' haversacks—a more
convenient receptacle than the car-
tridge box, with its separate compart-
ments.

"Bully for you, father." "You're the
stuff!" and similar expressions were
heard, and the men turned to their
work with rekindled vigor.

That night when the battle was over,
and the fragments of the regiment had
been gathered together, Chaplain Ire-
land was missing. After long and anx-
ious search he was found on the very
front, in an improvised hospital close to
the enemy's pickets.—Detroit Journal.

What Cuba's Loss Means to Spain.

The loss of Cuba means to Spain the loss of
the very substance of the nation. Already
her tax-ridden people are crying for bread,
in the same way the loss of your one val-
uable asset means poverty and starvation
to your body. If any reader of this paper
wishes to be as hungry again as when a child,
and wants to fully enjoy hearty meals, we
can recommend Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
It cures indigestion, dyspepsia and
constipation.

Justly Offended.

No wonder the colonel got mad. He was
shot in the leg at Santiago, and on coming
home was deservedly a hero. He was met
by one of those fussy old chaps who likes
to hear himself talk and who broke out
with: "Why, colonel, I see that you limp.
What's the matter with you?"
"Fall out of bed!" roared the colonel.
"Don't you read the papers?"—Detroit Free
Press.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach
the diseased portion of the ear. There is
only one way to cure deafness, and that is
by constitutional remedies. Deafness is
caused by an inflamed condition of the
mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When
this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling
sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is
entirely closed deafness is the result, and
unless the inflammation can be taken out
and this tube restored to its normal con-
dition, hearing will be destroyed forever;
nine cases of ten are caused by catarrh,
which is nothing but an inflamed condition
of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any
case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that
cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
Send for circular free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Do trouble with some men, dat knows
heap," said Uncle Eben, "is dat dey hab such
a positive way of tellin' it dat dey makes
folks too mad to listen."—Washington Star.

Can't work? Stiff and sore from cold?
Use St. Jacobs Oil—work to-morrow.

"Folks dat insists on habbin' dar own
way," said Uncle Eben, "runs a good deal
o' risk in not habbin' no one ter blame when
finjs goes wrong."—Washington Star.

Are You Going to Florida?

Do you want Rates, Maps, Route, Time
Cards and all other necessary information,
if so, address H. W. Sparks, 214 Clark St.,
Chicago.

When a fellow is feeling bad he makes up
his mind to diet himself, and as soon as he
gets well he forgets all about it.—Washing-
ton (Pa.) Democrat.

Only a spring? You may be a cripple. St.
Jacobs Oil cures, sure.

Professor (in medical college).—What is
the first thing you do in case of a cold?
Bright Student.—Sneeze, sir!—Yankee
Statesman.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's
Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy
specialists in the world. Read their adver-
tisement in another column of this paper.

The servant girl who doesn't know her
place shows that knowledge isn't the only
thing which is power.—Detroit Journal.

A center shot. St. Jacobs Oil strikes Sci-
entia and it is killed.

The first proof of a man's incapacity for
anything is his endeavor to fix the stigma of
failure upon others.—Hayden.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhoids of
long by P. O.'s Cure for Consumption.
Louisa Lindeman, Bathing, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

A man is known by the company he keeps,
but a woman is never herself before com-
pany.—Detroit Journal.

Not every boy who has his picture taken
holding a rifle can play.—Washington (Pa.)
Democrat.

Surely the best thing out is St. Jacobs Oil
for Rheumatism.

Some of the highest priced stuff the apoth-
ecary sells is a drug on the market.—Golden
Days.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Inactive Bismuth Tablets. All
drugs—its full money if it fails to cure. 25c.

In warning there is strength.—Lex Wel-
fare.

A mule, a pig, man sick. St. Jacobs Oil
cured the trines.

STORIES OF RELIEF.

Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. JOHN WILLIAMS, Englishtown,
N. J., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I cannot be-
gin to tell you how I suffered before
taking your remedies. I was so weak
that I could hardly walk across the floor
without falling. I had womb trouble
and such a bearing-down feeling; also
suffered with my back and limbs, pain
in womb, inflammation of the bladder,
piles and indigestion. Before I had
taken one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound I felt a great deal
better, and after taking two and one-
half bottles and half a box of your
Liver Pills I was cured. If more would
take your medicine they would not
have to suffer so much."

Mrs. JOSEPH PETERSON, 513 East St.,
Warren, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have suf-
fered with womb trouble over fifteen
years. I had inflammation, enlarge-
ment and displacement of the womb.
I had the backache constantly, also
headache, and was so dizzy. I had
heart trouble, it seemed as though my
heart was in my throat at times chok-
ing me. I could not walk around and
I could not lie down, for then my heart
would beat so fast I would feel as
though I was smothering. I had to
sit up in bed nights in order to breathe.
I was so weak I could not do any-
thing."

"I have now taken several bot-
tles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound, and used three pack-
ages of Sanative Wash, and can say
I am perfectly cured. I do not think
I could have lived long if Mrs. Pink-
ham's medicine had not helped me."

"Bully for you, father." "You're the
stuff!" and similar expressions were
heard, and the men turned to their
work with rekindled vigor.

That night when the battle was over,
and the fragments of the regiment had
been gathered together, Chaplain Ire-
land was missing. After long and anx-
ious search he was found on the very
front, in an improvised hospital close to
the enemy's pickets.—Detroit Journal.

"THE MORE YOU SAY THE LESS
PEOPLE REMEMBER." ONE
WORD WITH YOU,

SAPOLIO

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
please state that you saw the Advertiser
ment in this paper.

Progress of Science.

Scientists now announce that whisky con-
tains poisons. In antelopes, days in St.
Louis they were called snakes.—St. Louis
Star.



Stop Coughing

Every cough makes
your throat more raw
and irritable. Every
cough congests the lining
membrane of your lungs.
Cease tearing your throat
and lungs in this way.
Put the parts at rest and
give them a chance to
heal. You will need some
help to do this, and you
will find it in

Ayer's
Cherry
Pectoral

From the first dose the
quiet and rest begin: the
tickling in the throat
ceases; the spasm weak-
ens; the cough disap-
pears. Do not wait for
pneumonia and con-
sumption but cut short
your cold without delay.

Dr

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

There still stands close to the River Ver, in England, an old, octagonal shaped house, built during the reign of King Offa, of Mercia, about the year 755. This makes the house over 1,100 years old. It was fortified at one time. It is the oldest inhabited house in England. The lower walls are thick and its upper portion is built of oak.

The wife of an English clergyman has made a collection of all the buttons placed in the offertory bags during the last two or three years, and has fastened them to cardboards in various cunning shapes of animals, birds and flowers. As a bazaar is shortly to take place in connection with the church she has had these button pictures photographed and copies will be on sale at the exhibition.

Every continent on the globe, with the exception of Australia, produces wild roses. There can be little doubt that the rose is one of the oldest flowers in the world and perhaps grown from the wild-blown seeds in paradise. In Egypt it is depicted on numbers of early bas-reliefs, dating from 3,000 to 2,500 B. C. Rosewater, or the essence of roses, is mentioned by Homer in the Iliad and of the flower is it spoken in the proverbs of Solomon.

A LARGE paper house with 16 rooms has been erected by a Russian gentleman upon his country estate at Savonowka, in Poland. The house was constructed in New York by an American engineer, and cost \$5,000 rubles. Its architect declares that it will last longer than a stone building. To make the triumph of paper more emphatic, the proprietor has resolved that the whole of the furniture shall be made of the same material.

JAMES S. WORCESTER, of Newark, after having made a long study of the manner in which fish swim, has invented a unique propeller which works on the fish fin principle. An engine of 4 1/2 inches diameter and 4 1/2 inches stroke will furnish the motive power. It is hoped to make 20 miles an hour, with a propeller which is to be six inches wide and 18 inches long. The propeller will not revolve, but will imitate the motions of the fish's tail and fins.

A STEAMBOAT company which operates boats on one of the Iliarian lakes has introduced a curious innovation in the manner of children's fares, which are in future to be regulated by measure. Children under 60 centimeters in height are to go free; children measuring over 60 and under 120 centimeters must pay half price. Presumably this regulation has been introduced because parents, however capable of cheating as regards their offspring's age, cannot deceive the company in regard to their height.

The newest disease to be added to the troubles of mankind is called emphysema. The death from the disease at St. Vincent's hospital, a few days ago, of John McGuire, was the sixth death from it so far recorded, and three of these were in St. Vincent's. The disease is produced from a germ known as the aerogenes bacillus, which becomes active underneath the skin and produces air. The skin is expanded in such a way that the victim takes shape out of all resemblance to that of a human being.

ARKANSAS has passed a road law providing for the appointment by county courts of road and bridge commissioners. Their duty is to divide counties into road districts and to appoint overseers. All male persons more than 15 years and less than 45 years of age are subject to road duty for at least five days in the year, exemption to be obtained upon payment of \$1 a day. County courts are authorized to levy taxes not to exceed three mills for road purposes. Convicts may be worked on the roads by the counties at the rate of 75 cents a day.

The faculty of the University of Michigan is investigating a case of initiation into the mysteries of one of the fraternities. A freshman candidate, whose name is concealed, after being blindfolded, was taken to a railroad sidetrack near the Michigan Central track and tied to the rails. He was left there until the through passenger train came, and as it thundered down upon him he screamed and struggled and finally lost consciousness just as the train went by a few feet from him. The freshman has since been delirious.

The first of the new crop of pineapples from the neighborhood of Orlando, Fla., has begun to move, and it is estimated that the pines in that neighborhood will ship about \$50,000 of that fruit before January 1. The pines now being planted or made ready for planting, within a couple of miles of Orlando, according to a dispatch to the Savannah News from that place, will call for 100,000 new plants. These come from the old fruiting plants in the form of suckers. The old plants will produce two to five or six of these each year.

At Warsaw, Ind., O. A. Light, who resides at Wilmett, was relieved of a leech which he took into his stomach 14 months ago, and which had in that time almost wrecked his constitution. Mr. Light believed he swallowed it one night while drinking at a spring. He went to the sanitarium, and the physician in charge used a stomach pump on him, bringing up the leech, which adhered to the eye in the stomach tube. Light's appetite was destroyed, and the little food he took did not assimilate, and he was reduced to skin and bones. He believes himself entirely cured.

FIRE FIEND'S RICH PREY.

An Explosion and Flames in the Capitol in Washington Do Immense Damage.

DISASTER CAUSED BY ESCAPING GAS.

Supreme Courtroom Wrecked and Many Valuable Records Destroyed. The Whole Lost—Books of Prices Less Worth Destroyed—House and Marble Busts Badly Shattered.

Washington, Nov. 7.—An explosion and fire at 5:15 Sunday afternoon wrecked the supreme courtroom and the rooms immediately adjoining it on the main floor of the capitol. The damage is enormous. The entire central eastern part of the great marble pile from the main floor to the subterranean basement practically is a mass of ruins. The force of the explosion was so heavy that the coping stones on the outer walls, just east of the point where the explosion occurred, were bulged out nearly two inches; windows in all that part of the building were blown out; and locked doors were forced from their hinges quite 150 feet from the scene of it. Fire followed the explosion so quickly as to seem practically simultaneous with it.

Books and Records Burned. Before the flames could be subdued the priceless documents in the record room had been almost totally destroyed and serious damage had been done in the marshal's office and some minor rooms in the immediate vicinity. The library of the supreme court, located immediately beneath the supreme court room, was badly damaged by fire, smoke and water, practically destroying the great collection of law reference books. The library contains about 25,000 volumes and was used not only by the justices of the supreme court, but by members of congress and lawyers practicing before the supreme court.

The most serious damage, in the opinion of the justices of the supreme court, is to the records stored in the subbasement. These included all of the records of the supreme court from 1792 to 1822. The room contains records of cases and opinions rendered by the fathers of the judiciary of the government. Apparently the documents in this room are either totally destroyed or so badly damaged by fire and water as to be useless.

Caused by Gas Explosion. While many theories are offered as to the cause of the explosion, it seems beyond doubt to have been due to escaping gas. At seven minutes after five, Nelson, of the capitol police, detected an odor of gas in the corridor adjoining the supreme courtroom. Not being able to locate it he proceeded to Statuary hall—the old hall of the house of representatives—thinking the gas might be escaping from a burner in that vicinity. While he was endeavoring to locate the escape of the gas the explosion occurred. Only a few persons, principally officers of the capitol police, were in the building at the time, but several of them had narrow escapes.

Valuable Works of Art Destroyed. Among the losses which will be most sorely regretted are those of busts of Chief Justice Marshall and other distinguished members of the supreme court, which were arranged on small pedestals about the supreme court chamber. In the smoke and ruin which followed the explosion these valuable works of art were either badly damaged or wholly destroyed and with their destruction the country has suffered an irreparable loss. Many of them have been treasured as exhibits in the supreme court chamber for half a century.

Estimate of Loss. No intelligent estimate of the money loss by the explosion and fire can be made. In the opinion of capitol officials and mechanics who examined the structure the loss will reach probably \$2,000,000 to the building. The loss on the library and records as stated above, can scarcely be estimated in dollars and cents. A million dollars could not replace them because of many of them no duplicates are in existence.

More Trouble at Panama, Ill.

Panama, Ill., Nov. 7.—There was a renewal of hostilities Sunday between union miners and imported negroes from Alabama. A negro attacked James Boyle, a union miner, near the depot, which caused a battle. Twenty-five or 30 shots were exchanged. Two negroes were wounded. No white miners were wounded. Maj. Butler immediately sent a detachment of soldiers and patrolling gun to the scene. No arrests have been made thus far. No further trouble is expected.

Will Go to Santiago.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The army investigation commission will soon go to Santiago, and very probably, though not certainly, to Porto Rico. This according to the announcement made several weeks ago. They met no opposition on the part of the president, who was understood to acquiesce perfectly in the decision of the committee.

Berlin Consul Dead.

Milwaukee, Nov. 4.—Word was received here of the death of Julius Goldschmidt, of this city, United States consul general in Berlin. Mr. Goldschmidt was one of the best-known German republicans in the United States and before holding the position of consul general at Berlin was consul general at Vienna a number of years.

Killed Himself.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 4.—Charles Offutt, a well-known attorney, while temporarily deranged through illness, shot himself through the head, dying instantly. Mr. Offutt was a native of Kentucky and was twice speaker of the house of the Kentucky legislature.

WEEKLY WAR HISTORY.

Complete Record of Events Told in a Few Lines Covering All Important News.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

Hear Admiral Dewey's retirement December 25 will make Rear Admiral Dewey the senior officer of the navy.

A cablegram received at the navy department announces the arrival at Manila, P. I., of the battleship Oregon, from the completion of the treasury returns for October leave the net cost of the Spanish war up to the present time about \$100,000,000.

The war investigation commission has completed its tour of the southern camps, and the majority of the members left for Washington.

No disposition will be made of the great fleet of auxiliary vessels purchased for the navy during and preceding the war until after peace has been formally declared.

The American commissioners presented to the Spanish commissioners in Paris a written expression of the purpose of the United States to take the entire group of Philippine islands and to assume such proportion of the Philippine debt as has been spent for the benefit of the islands or their inhabitants, in public works, improvements, etc.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

The Spanish regular troops in Cuba are now scattered, and number about 8,750.

The wives of Gens. Brooks, Sheridan and Grant arrived in San Juan on the transport Obdam from New York.

Chinaman is to be the northern terminus of a new fast system of passenger transportation between the ports of Cuba.

Commander Snow, who is to relieve Admiral Schley as commander of the San Juan naval station, sailed from New York.

Preparation is being made for the troops to spend the winter at Huntsville, Ala. A contract involving the expenditure of \$100,000 has been let for the erection of mess halls and sheds.

There has been no change in the plans of the war department respecting the sending of troops to Cuba. No date has been fixed when troops shall depart. The only thing that has been determined upon is that the troops will be sent in small parties to the United States January 1.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

The Spanish authorities are preparing to close all matters of the administration of the island of Cuba during this month.

The Illinois naval reserves who are still in the service have been ordered home to be mustered out. There are about 120 of them.

The American commissioners went to the Colon cemetery, in Havana, and placed flowers on the graves of the victims of the Maine explosion.

The customs receipts in Santiago in October under American administration amounted to \$2,500, an increase over October, 1897, of over \$2,000.

The Spanish steamer Montserrat arrived in Cadiz from Santiago de Cuba with repatriated troops. There were 25 deaths on board during the voyage.

The South Virginia, a negro regiment, mulattid at Knoxville, Tenn., because white officers superseded negro officers, who had resigned under pressure.

The Spanish military commissioners in Havana notified the American commissioners that the province of Puerto Principe would be evacuated before November 22.

Maj. Gen. Corbin announced that the war department would proceed at once to bring back to the United States the remains of such soldiers as have died in Cuba, Puerto Rico and at Manila during the late war.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

The transport Pennsylvania with the Fifty-first regiment of Iowa volunteers on board sailed from San Francisco for Manila.

It was reported that Premier Sagasta has instructed the Spanish peace commissioners in Paris not to give up the Philippines.

The cruiser Buffalo left Brooklyn for Manila with 20 bluejackets, who will replace the men in Admiral Dewey's fleet who have served out their terms of enlistment.

Secretary Long says that the government will do no further steps to raise the rest of the Spanish warships destroyed by Admiral Schley's fleet off the coast of Santiago.

Admiral Dewey called the navy department that the Charleston had sailed from Manila for Hongkong, on the 1st of May. This is the last sail of Spanish power in the Philippines.

The war department has issued a general order for the movement of troops to Cuba. The first troops will leave about November 22, and will comprise a brigade under Brig. Gen. Carpenter.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

The transport Oregon arrived in New York, having on board 22 trophy guns from Santiago.

Eight companies of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana volunteers were paid off and mustered out at Indianapolis.

REJECTS THE PEACE PLAN.

Spain Will Not Yield the Philippines on Terms Offered by United States.

NO PLAN FOR A COMPROMISE OFFERED.

Negotiations Are Not Broken Off, as Sagasta Feels the Results—The Premier Says a Renewal of War Means His Nation's Ruin—His Government Ready to Resume War.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The Spanish commissioners, in the course of a two-hour session of the peace conference Friday, flatly refused to accept Monday's proposition by the Americans to take the entire Philippine group and to reimburse Spain for her "peace" expenditures there. The Spanish commissioners had also a number of positive declarations which called some 37 sheets of a typewritten presentment. In this statement the Spaniards held that the United States had no ultimate rights in the Philippine islands and could have none save by the consent of Spain in these negotiations and upon terms satisfactory to her. According to the Spanish contention in the formal statement, the United States entertained no thought of annexing the Philippines when the protocol was signed, or it would have been expressed in the protocol as clearly as the conditions regarding the cession of territory in the Antilles and the orient. M. Cambon, before the signature of the protocol, received from Madrid—the presentment alleged—a cable message clearly setting forth that the maintenance of Spain's authority over the Philippines

should not be affected by the protocol, to which reservation the United States made at that time no protest or objection. This dispatch to M. Cambon, as the Spaniards claimed, embodied also the view that the United States had no valid basis for claims in the archipelago. It was further held by Senor Rios and his colleagues that the capitulation of Manila, having occurred after the signing of the protocol, and thus after the suspension of hostilities, was invalid.

Spain Will Not Retire.

Madrid, Nov. 5.—Premier Sagasta, after a long consultation with the queen regent, declared that he had expected that the Americans would abandon their pretensions in the matter of the Philippines. The government, he said, had instructed Senor Rios, the head of the Spanish peace commission, to defend Spain's just claims to the utmost, obtaining all possible concessions. The Spanish commissioners, Sagasta said, would in no case retire, because such a step would be equivalent to a rupture and a renewal of hostilities, in which case he feared that the Americans would bombard the Canaries, the African colonies and the Spanish ports.

Catalan Awaits Results.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The administration is awaiting results from the peace commission with equanimity, in the realization that the government is perfectly well prepared for any turn the negotiations may take.

The navy especially is in a state of preparedness, should it come to a resumption of hostilities, far in advance of its condition at the outbreak of the war. One by one all the splendid fighting machines of the North Atlantic squadron, which had been brought north at the earliest moment, were docked, cleaned and thoroughly refitted at the New York and Norfolk navy yards. Their ammunition supplies were replenished and they are now, with possibly one or two exceptions, ready for instant service in almost any quarter of the globe.

As far as the army is concerned, while the original force of nearly a quarter of a million men called into service by the president has been largely diminished by the mustering out of many regiments and organizations, it is the opinion of expert military officers that the army as a whole is really a more formidable weapon now than it was at any period during the war.

Will Stand Under Protest.

London, Nov. 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Spain will sign the peace treaty under protest.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Fire the Week Ending Nov. 7. Fire at Little River, Kan., destroyed 18 houses and a hotel.

The First national bank at Flushing, O., suspended business.

Fire in the business section of Haverhill, Mass., caused a loss of \$200,000.

It is reported that an armed alliance has been agreed to between Germany and Turkey.

David A. Wells, the noted economist, died at his home in Norwich, Conn., aged 70 years.

Osa Woodward and John Martin were instantly killed by falling boulders in a mine at Joplin, Mo.

Arthur Williams (colored) was lynched at Wellbourne, Fla., for the murder of Mrs. Eliza Ogden.

James McIlwain, of Marblehead, O., shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide after a quarrel.

Arrangements are being made by the navy department for the establishment of a naval station at Honolulu.

For the first time in the history of the New York cotton exchange cotton sold under five cents a pound.

Mrs. John Noble, aged 103 years, died at her home in Maryville, Mich. Her husband died at the age of 104.

Mrs. Florence George and Miss Kate McAttee, both of Washington, were killed by the cars at Langdon, Md.

The Japanese government is taking steps to determine for a certainty whether or not the emperor of China is alive.

William Hoover was killed and several persons were seriously injured in a railway wreck near Union Pacific Junction, Ia.

Jay Staley, of Grand Island, and Charles Burke, of Buffalo, lost their lives in the Niagara river by their boat swamping.

Mrs. Ann Marie Lee, mother of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, died in Stafford county, Va., as the result of a fall received several days ago.

Dr. T. D. Witherspoon, president of the Louisville theological seminary and an eminent Presbyterian divine, died in Louisville, Ky.

The Vermont legislature passed a joint resolution approving President McKinley's demands for the retention of the Philippines.

The sultan of Turkey has given Emperor William the right to plant a large German colony along the whole of the frontier of Tripoli.

Charles McCloskey and John Frawley were killed and 12 other men were injured, two fatally, by the explosion of a boiler in the Oil City (Pa.) boilers works.

The mayor of Spokane, Wash., issued a proclamation enrolling all persons over 21 years of age special constables to assist in arresting robbers who have been active lately.

Railway Business Improving.

New York, Nov. 5.—Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific railroad, says that so far as his line is concerned railway traffic appears to be improving. He was of the opinion that the United States supreme court decision against the Joint Traffic association would not disturb the railroad business of the country.

Death Came Suddenly.

Milwaukee, Nov. 7.—A Sentinel special from Eau Claire, Wis., says: Delos H. Moon, president of the Northwestern Lumber company for 15 years and a resident of Eau Claire for 49 years, died suddenly Saturday of heart disease, aged 62. Mr. Moon was rated a millionaire. He leaves a wife, five sons and two daughters.

Atlanta's Fence Jobbers.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 3.—The citizens having in charge the arrangements for Atlanta's peace jubilee have decided upon December 14 and 15 for the big event. President McKinley has signified his intention of being present.

Cut His Throat.

New Hampton, Ia., Nov. 7.—John Clary, a rich stock raiser and farmer living four miles south of this city, cut his throat with suicidal intent Saturday at four p. m., dying one hour later. No cause is assigned for the act.

Flashlight Matter Settled.

New York, Nov. 4.—The London correspondent of the Evening Post cables that a general and satisfactory arrangement has been reached between Great Britain and France on the flashlight question.

FINANCES OF THE NATION.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, Makes His Annual Report.

COMPLETE REVIEW OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

War with Spain Adds to Expenses—Net Deficit Amounts to \$25,047,717—The Treasury in Good Shape—The Gold Reserve—The Circulation—Bank Statistics.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The treasurer of the United States, Hon. William H. Roberts, has submitted to the secretary of the treasury the annual report on the transactions and condition of the treasury for the past fiscal year. The net ordinary revenue of the government was \$45,321,335, an increase of \$1,257,650 over those of the previous year, while the net ordinary expenditures were \$46,579,052, an increase of \$1,504,123. The resulting deficiency of \$1,257,717 exceeds that of the preceding year by \$1,947,717. In the receipts are included \$4,751,222 paid into the treasury on account of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads, and \$1,141,123, \$2,522 of the bonds issued for the construction of the Pacific railroads, which went to increase the expenditures.

War Expenditures. Up to the close of the fiscal year the increase of the expenditures on account of the war with Spain was \$14,641,732 for the department, and \$1,141,123 for the navy department. For the four months of July, August, September and October, 1898, the expenditures of the war department were \$10,520,253, being \$1,611,111 greater than for the same months in 1897. For the same months this year the war department expended \$12,000,000, which was \$1,479,747 more than it spent in the like period in 1897. Up to October 21 the war with Spain added to the disbursements of these two departments the sum of \$14,922,223.

Stronger Than a Year Ago. Independently of the prospects of revenue or expenditure the treasurer regards the treasury as having been stronger at the close than at the opening of the fiscal year. The insignificant shrinkage in the amount of the assets having been more than compensated for in the improvement of the gold reserve, which took place in this character. Against a net loss of \$1,500,000 in the total holdings available for the fiscal operations of the government, there was a gain of upward of \$1,000,000 in free gold, coupled with an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 in a completely secured deposits with banks, and these changes were effected at no greater cost than the loss of so much in silver and treasury notes.

The Circulation.

By forethought and care during the past fiscal year and the autumn following it an adequate stock of notes of different denominations was provided and the exchange of small notes for large was readily made. The outstanding notes of the denominations of \$20 and under, which decreased in volume by \$11,522,127 from September 30, 1897, to the same date in 1898, increased by \$11,670,000 in the 12 months ending September 30, 1898. The total circulation rose steadily by \$2,727,323 in the former of the two periods and by \$4,501,650 in the latter. The total currency of all kinds in circulation shows an increase of \$2,225,259 in the former year and one of \$12,755,539 in the latter, a gain of \$10,530,280 for the two years.

National Bank Statistics.

In answer to inquiries from the west and northwest the treasurer has prepared a table which shows the amount of the capital, surplus, undivided profits and deposits of the national banks in the territory north of the Ohio river and west of the Mississippi in July in each of the last three years. The aggregates for the three periods are successively \$22,979,740, \$20,822,479 and \$20,490,164. While these figures do not show the resources of the sort as their completeness, they furnish irrefragable evidence of the strength which this immense region has gathered in the instruments of commerce.

The Gold Balance.

In a chapter in which the treasurer reviews the history of the net gold balance in the treasury, he says that prior to September 1, 1897, the net gold balance had never attained was \$10,000,000. On April 3, 1898, the lowest it was, or from June, 1898. By the exchange of notes for gold with the banks, the net gold balance was brought up to \$10,000,000 by August 1, 1898. Another minimum mark was reached February 1, 1899, at \$5,628,373. By the proceeds of a sale of bonds amounting to \$5,669,517, the net gold balance was increased to \$10,697,890 by March 6, 1899. Another minimum mark was reached August 1, 1899, at \$5,628,373. By the proceeds of a sale of bonds amounting to \$5,669,517, the net gold balance was increased to \$10,697,890 by March 6, 1899. Another minimum mark was reached August 1, 1899, at \$5,628,373. By the proceeds of a sale of bonds amounting to \$5,669,517, the net gold balance was increased to \$10,697,890 by March 6, 1899.

Since that month the reserve of \$20,000,000 has not been touched upon. With some fluctuations, the tendency of the gold balance has been steadily upward.

The Debt Debt.

The only change of importance in the public debt was the payment of \$2,500,000 of the Pacific railroad bonds. The remainder of this loan outstanding on June 30, was \$14,125,000, all of which will be payable after January 1, 1900.

Sentenced for Embezzlement.

Washburn, Wis., Nov. 7.—King G. Staples, a present member of the legislature, has been sentenced by Judge Fish to 18 months in the penitentiary for embezzlement from the town of Iron River while chairman of the board there.

Curfew in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—The city council has passed a curfew ordinance providing that children under 15 years of age shall not be permitted on the streets of the city after eight o'clock at night.

Congress of Mothers.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The third national congress of mothers will be held in Washington in February, 1899, beginning Tuesday, February 14, and continuing four days.

Burned at Sea.

New York, Nov. 5.—The steamer Croatan, en route from this port to Wilmington, N. C., was burned at sea off Cape Charles and five persons lost their lives.

Was Not Lost.

Havana, Nov. 4.—The transport Panama from Santiago, which was reported to have been wrecked off Cape Mayol, Cuba, entered the harbor here yesterday.



"NO, MY BOY, THEY WOULDN'T BE GOOD FOR YOU"

ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.

General Greely's Official Report of Service of His Department.

He Blames Gen. Shafter for the Failure of the War Balloons at Santiago—How Cervera's Fleet Was Found.

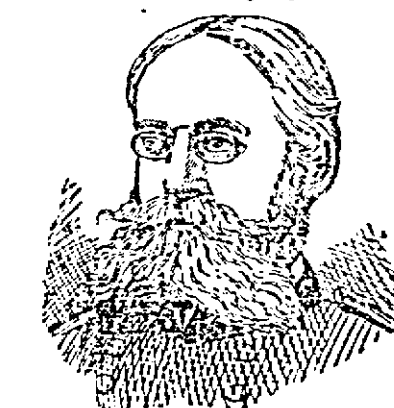
Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, has presented to Secretary Alger his report of the operations of the signal corps during the recent war with Spain. In the first section of his report Gen. Greely devotes particular attention to the organization of the signal corps for the war.

Gen. Greely discusses at length the physical difficulties of maintaining communication by wire in Cuba during the Santiago campaign, but points out that at all critical periods of the campaign Gen. Shafter was kept in direct communication by telephone with his subordinate commanders, the lines being uninterruptedly maintained under an almost constant fire of the enemy. Special stress is laid upon the value of the signal corps' facilities in directing the fire of the naval vessels. Gen. Greely then says:

"Concerning this telegraphic and telephonic service, which did not fall within the plans of the major general commanding the Fifth army corps, and for which he made no provision, the chief signal officer of the army feels it incumbent upon him to point out its absolute military necessity and value, and to indicate the extraordinary risks which any general commanding a detached army, especially one serving on a foreign soil, assumes when he leaves himself unprotected with telegraphic and telephonic facilities."

Gen. Greely strongly commends the use of the war balloon, and declares that its utility was thoroughly demonstrated. Concerning the criticism made of the balloon operations at Santiago, he says:

"The forcing of the signal corps balloon to the skirmish line, where its position is reported to have caused serious loss to the troops by disclosing



GEN. A. W. GREELY.
(Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army.)

their movements and attracting the enemy's fire, was the action of Maj. Gen. Shafter, through his chief engineer, Col. George McC. Derby, in the face of the professional advice given by Lieut. Col. Maxfield, of the United States volunteer signal corps, who is charged with the practical operation of the balloon, and who, besides sharing absolutely every danger to which Col. Derby was subjected, in addition had his horse shot under him in a previous reconnaissance of the ground."

An interesting part of Gen. Greely's report is that which relates to the telegraph censorship. He says:

"There has been a misapprehension on the part of many that the signal corps exercised a press censorship during the war, an opinion that is entirely unfounded, as the chief signal officer ignored all suggestions looking to interference with the free and untrammelled publication of press matters, even by the most sensational and unpatriotic of journals. It may be added that many of the leading journals, in a most patriotic spirit, expressed freely and frequently not only their willingness, but also their desire to refrain from the publication of any information that would embarrass the administration or be detrimental to the success of military operations."

Gen. Greely's report indicates that the credit for the location of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor belongs to the signal corps and says:

The location of Cervera's squadron at Santiago was first made by Col. James Allen, and later verified independently by Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Maxfield, both officers of the signal corps. The blockading of Cervera's squadron was due to the conservative action of the president and secretary of the navy, based on reports and representations made personally to them by the chief signal officer of the army.

On May 19 Admiral Cervera entered the harbor of Santiago with his squadron. That day Col. Allen telegraphed in cipher to the chief signal officer 'Five Spanish vessels arrived at Santiago de Cuba. Have notified admiral commanding (Sampson). The Spanish flagship arrived at Santiago de Cuba. The admiral (Cervera) hastily wired Madrid.' On the following morning he added the following information: 'Pelayo and four cruisers in Santiago. No destroyers or torpedo boats arrived there.' This information was communicated immediately to the president, and by his orders to the secretary of the navy, who on that day gave such prompt and effective orders as resulted in the blockade of Santiago and the ultimate destruction of Cervera's fleet."

Gen. Greely gives an account of the operations of the signal corps in Puerto Rico adds some suggestions as to the telegraph lines in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and strongly advocates an increase in the signal corps.

NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

Charles Alexandre Dupuy Once More at the Head of Government Affairs in France.

Charles Alexandre Dupuy, the head of the new ministry of France, is not new to the office of premier and minister of the interior—the two being associated together in the French cabinet. M. Ribot, who has just declined to build a new structure on the Brisson wreckage, was succeeded as premier in 1893 by Dupuy, who held the office until the early part of 1895, when he retired with high honors. He stands so high in the estimation of political Frenchmen that his candidacy for the presidency of the republic was looked upon with great favor. M. Dupuy is 47 years old. His people were poor and



CHARLES ALEXANDRE DUPUY.
(Head of the New Ministry of the Republic of France.)

Held humble positions. His father was a minor official in the local prefecture. The early career of the new statesman was given to teaching of philosophy in colleges at Nantes and Aurillac, and also at various lycées. He gave great attention to the cause of popular education, and in 1859 became school inspector at Meude, and later inspector at Caen and Ajaccio. At the latter place he was in due time chosen as vice rector of the Corsican college. In 1833 he entered the national political field of France, being returned to the chamber of deputies as opportunist republican member for the Haute-Loire. After entering parliament he championed primary education for the people, and in 1856 brought forward a proposal to transfer the nomination of schoolmasters from the hands of the prefects of departments to the rectors of academies. But the storm of opposition raised was so great he withdrew his proposal. The elections of 1859 found him more in favor with the people than he had ever been before. His majority over his monarchist opponent was a phenomenally large one. Three years later he took office under the then ministry of M. Ribot and succeeded him six months later. He is a man of broad mind and great physical courage. This latter quality was marked at the time of the bomb explosion in the chambers, when he displayed no fear. He ceased to be premier in 1895, and was succeeded by M. Ribot, who now declined to act again.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

Head of the Roman Catholic Church in England is Friendly to the United States.

Cardinal Vaughan, head of the Catholic church in England, has rendered himself open to criticism by the frank manner in which he expresses his partiality toward America in the disposition of the Philippine islands. The cardinal speaks in most laudatory terms of our peace commission in Paris, and is reported to have remarked that under the protection of American guns the Filipinos will experience a feeling



CARDINAL VAUGHAN.
(Head of the Roman Catholic Church in England.)

of security to which they have long been strangers.

Cardinal Vaughan is the accredited representative of the church at the court of St. James, and is a close personal friend and adviser of Pope Leo XIII. Of late there has been a constant stream of correspondence between his holiness and the cardinal, and it is said that during the pope's most feeble days his business is given entirely into the charge of Cardinal Rampolla, secretary to Leo XIII., and Cardinal Vaughan.

Cardinal Vaughan has made an exhaustive study of the religious question in the Philippines, and is undoubtedly the greatest diplomat in the church. He is called the "dean of the diplomatic corps." He devotes a great portion of his time to the organization of charitable institutions and the other part he spends in writing. The throne room of the cardinal is in Westminster palace, and just across the hall is the library where the brilliant productions of the vatican's pen find their birth. Cardinal Vaughan takes next rank to the pope in temporal power.

Absolutism Murder Law.

In Abyssinia it is the law that the murderer be turned over to the relatives of the dead person, they, if they please, to put him to death in the same manner in which the murdered person was removed.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Result of Practical Jokes.

As the result of a series of practical jokes and alleged petty persecutions Adam Hammer went on the warpath. Hammer was a gun and nine men shot by him were under the care of physicians, several seriously injured that recovery was doubtful. Hammer was also shot, not fatally, to prevent his doing further injury. Hammer is a young married man and has been employed in the Howell shops for several years. He had long been the butt for practical jokes.

Prison Labor Commission.

The non-salaried commission appointed by Gov. Scofield to inquire into and report concerning prison labor and make an appropriation will hold a session at the Elster hotel in Milwaukee from November 14 to November 19, and in order to make the proper report, with such recommendations as may be pertinent, the commission desires to hear from the labor organizations and manufacturers of the state, and from others interested in the subject.

Lived in Haraboo.

Mrs. Rudolphus Sanderson, who was arrested at Battle Creek, Mich., charged with murdering her husband, formerly lived in Haraboo, and her parents, brothers and sisters now reside there. Her father, Henry M. Butterfield, is a retired farmer, who moved to Haraboo from the township of Greenfield about ten years ago, at which time Mrs. Sanderson came with the other members of the family.

A Miraculous Escape.

While a large crowd of people were watching a tug entering the harbor at Racine with a car ferry belonging to the Lake Michigan Car Ferry company and loaded with 23 cars the sidewalk, which had been undermined by the seas, gave way, and let the crowd into the lake. About 50 people went down, but all escaped but two little girls, who were slightly injured.

State Normal Schools.

The biennial report to the governor of President Thompson of the state board of normal regents for the period ended August 31 last shows that the attendance has increased over 91 per cent. in four years and 22 per cent. in the past two years. The total disbursements for the two years were \$221,650.82 for 1896-7, and \$249,623.21 for 1897-8.

Not Guilty.

Thomas I. Kidd, George Zentner and Michael Troiter, accused of conspiracy to injure the business of the Laine Lumber company in Oshkosh during the recent woodworkers' strike, were acquitted in the municipal court.

The News Condensed.

Seven companies of the Third regiment Wisconsin volunteers arrived in Milwaukee.

Company G, First Wisconsin volunteers, was mustered out of the service in Madison.

Cyril La Fleur, aged 64 years, died in La Crosse from injuries received at Goddard's mill on French island.

O. S. Briggs, one of the best-known citizens of Neenah, died suddenly of heart failure, aged 76 years.

Henry Schulman, of St. Louis, Mo., committed suicide by drowning in Lake Mendota, at Madison.

J. S. Hay, a wealthy business man of Sturgeon Bay, dropped dead in a resort in Oshkosh. He leaves a wife and several grown children.

Fire destroyed the general store of A. Coon at Hagen. Loss about \$5,000, with no insurance.

Mrs. Kate Turner, of Fond du Lac, attempted suicide at the Planters' hotel in Portage by swallowing morphine.

Mrs. Richard Ellis, of Bristol, killed a large American bald eagle in her hen yard with a rolling pin. The bird measuring over eight feet from tip to tip of the wings.

A Business Men's association has been organized in Grantsburg with A. P. Nelson as president.

David Chisholm, manager of the Consolidated Milling company, says the yield of wheat in Chippewa county is the largest it has been in years and the wheat is of an excellent quality.

Grant Robinson, a brakeman on the Chicago & Northwestern railway, fell from a moving freight at Wilton and was killed. His home was at Trempealeau.

Mrs. Gertrude Wakefield secured a divorce in Oshkosh from her husband, Arthur Wakefield, on the ground of non-support. Both parties are well known.

"Jack," the saddle horse of Col. Bouck, died in Oshkosh of indigestion. It was 22 years old and was purchased in Lexington, Ky., in 1853.

Congressman Jenkins received a telegram from Secretary Wilson at Washington, asking what kinds of seeds are most needed by the fire sufferers of Harrison county, and who to send them to.

Christine Fredericks, of Lomira, is 100 years old. She has all her faculties, and does not use spectacles. She has 100 great-grandchildren and grandchildren.

All Saints' cathedral in Milwaukee was consecrated with imposing ceremonies in the presence of many Episcopal dignitaries.

Alfred G. Thorsen, of Horicon, of company M, Third Wisconsin volunteers, died of typhoid fever on the United States hospital ship Relief, en route from Puerto Rico to New York, and was buried at sea.

Another building is to be erected upon the state reformatory grounds in Green Bay to be used as a waiting room for passengers from the street cars.

Christian Miller was sentenced to state's prison for life in Eau Claire for the killing of Willard Taylor.

Abner of the Van Dyke Brewing company was burned in Green Bay and eight draft horses were cremated.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Political Campaign Failed to Disturb the Growth of Trade Throughout the Country.

New York, Nov. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Notwithstanding the domestic business and industrial conditions of the financial side this week. Although many are doubtless waiting the vote before borrowing, the volume of business through clearing houses is 15 per cent. larger than last year and 154 per cent. larger than in 1895. While political doubt may count for much, there can only be prevented a growth of business which might have been more than has been realized. Failure returns for October are curiously puzzling because, while the small failures compare remarkably well with those of previous years, and also the failure of goods in about 200,000 barrels of the business classes, there were large failures in a few branches, not generally due to present business conditions, which made the aggregate disappointing, but neither the Sawyer woolen failures nor others, excepting perhaps some in machinery and tools and in cotton goods. The same difficulties beyond those of the particular concerns failing. Neither the volume of business nor the value of manufactured products diminishes.

"Wheat exports continue very large, amounting to 6,000,000 bushels from Atlantic ports. For the week ending Oct. 25, 1897, last year and 14,000,000 from Pacific ports, against 12,000,000 last year, but the heavy exports have been much more than matched by western receipts of 3,000,000 bushels, against 2,000,000 last year, and prices have not changed materially. Corn exports, against 1,000,000 bushels during the week, against 1,000,000 bushels last year, and prices are well held.

"Failures for the week have been 134 in the United States, against 7 last year and 21 in Canada, against 21 last year."

MARIA TERESA LOST.

The Da-Flamship of Cervera's Squadron Sinks in a Storm While on Her Way to America.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 7.—The former Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, the flagship of Admiral Cervera's fleet, which was raised by Naval Constructor Holston, was lost in the storm which raged off the Alabama islands on Tuesday afternoon. The cruiser was abandoned by the crew only a short time before she went to the bottom. Everything was lost. The crew, however, was rescued without the loss of a man. The Teresa had been leaking all of Tuesday, and it was found that she was going under despite the work of the men at the pumps. As soon as this was known, all energies were devoted to saving the crew. The Teresa's men were put into the sea by means of slings and afterward picked up by surfboats from the wrecking tug Merritt. A short time after the crew left the Teresa a splashing noise was heard, and she was lost to view.

ELEVEN MEN KILLED.

The Roof of a New Theater Building in Detroit Collapsed, Burying a Number of Workmen.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 7.—The new five-story Wonderland theater is in a hopeless mass of debris, and at least eleven lives were sacrificed by an accident which occurred Saturday afternoon. Shortly before two o'clock, while 25 men were at work in various parts of the half-finished portion of the structure, the roof fell in without a second's warning. Nearly every workman was carried down into the theater pit; the top gallery was crushed down upon the lower gallery, forming a sort of fatal landslide, down which slid broken steel girders, planks, timbers, brick and a great quantity of cement from the roof, and carrying along a struggling company of men into the pit below, very few of whom escaped injury. Rescuers were at work, when a portion of a wall left standing fell, burying several, but killing none.

AGED COUPLE SLAIN.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bahls Murdered at Their Home in Mitchell, Wis.—Suspect Arrested.

Two Rivers, Wis., Nov. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. John Bahls, aged 76 and 65 years respectively, were brutally murdered in the village of Mitchell, about two miles north-east of here, some time Saturday night. Mr. Bahls was killed in his barn and his wife was slain in their cottage. The faces of the victims were hacked to pieces with an ax. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive. Ernest Messmann, a laborer who had worked about the village and who had been allowed at times to sleep in the barn, has been arrested on suspicion.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 7.	
LIVE STOCK—Veals.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hogs.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Sheep.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
FLOUR—Winter Straight.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, May.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
COIN—No. 2 Red, May.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Red, May.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
EGGS.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
FEEDS.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
HOIS—Light.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
SHOE.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
EGGS.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Red Steers.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
HOGS—Packers.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
EGGS.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
MINNEAPOLIS.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Red Steers.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
HOGS—Packers.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
EGGS.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2



Humorist.

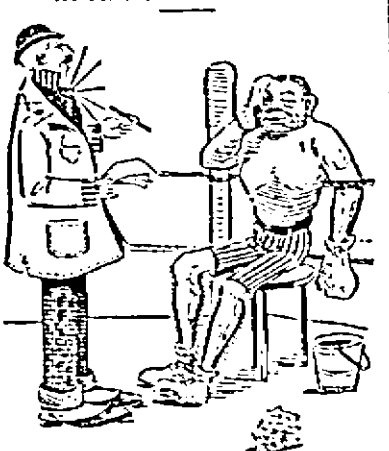
An Expensive Luxury.
"Isn't Jinks a man rather inclined to borrow trouble?"

"I should say so. Talk about the fellow that worried for fear his halo wouldn't fit when he came to be an angel, why Jinks was so sure when the war broke out that he would be drafted before it was over that he hired a substitute for \$500, and the substitute never so much as caught cold."—Detroit Free Press.

Instrumental.
The man was lynched. The jury held the inquest and its breath.

As the coroner said: "The man is dead; what instrument caused his death?" "What instrument?" the witness said, "With cold, and a tonic grin." "Well, every day he tried to play upon the violin."—L. A. W. Bulletin.

AFTER THE BIG FIGHT.



Reporter—Now, Mr. McLeet, how do you feel after being whipped in the big fight?
McLeet—Oh, jest say I feel like one of dem Spanish victories.—St. Louis Republic.

The Dream That Was.
In youth he sought a hero's crown. Alas, he thinks of that no more! Today his sole ambition's just To raise nice children as he must. Upon an income built for four.—Chicago Daily News.

A Self-Interested Prescription.
Uncle Erasmus—Want to know how to cure that wart, sonny? Take a dime and throw it over your shoulder and walk away. You mustn't look after it, an' you mustn't know where it went.

Charlie—Well, I guess I'll try it some other time, uncle. If I threw it over my shoulder while you were around I'm afraid I would know where it had gone.—Harlem Life.

Hard to Find.
"Why has she never married?" "She insisted that she would only marry a hero."

"Well, they are not so very hard to find. There's a good deal of heroism in this world." "Yes; but she wants a hero with money." "Oh, that's different. Two ideals in one."—Chicago Post.

The Autumn Young Man.
He said he is, socially, not on the turf. She smiled, but no longer on him. In those olden days they were both in the turf. But now he is not in the calm.—Washington Star.

VERY NEATLY PUT.
The Gentleman (who has been waiting)—It strikes me that the women of the hour are those who promise to be ready in a second.—Judy.

An Oversight.
"The paths of glory lead but to the grave." A pessimistic poet once did truly say. And he might have also truthfully added that

Faths inglorious lead the self-same way.—Chicago Daily News.

Historic.
"I suppose," said the frequently disappointed politician, "that I may refer to my latest experience as a historic defeat."

"Yes," answered the somewhat satirical friend; "in the sense that history repeats itself."—Washington Star.

No Destination.
Agitated Young Bridegroom (immediately after the ceremony)—Serena, shall I—shall I—shall we—shall we kiss?

Self-Possessed Bride (her third experience)—It is my usual custom, Williston.—Harlem Life.

She Knew.
"Is there any jam in the cupboard?" asked the boy.

"Have you been there?" Inquired his mother.

"Then there isn't."—Chicago Post.

Financial Talent.
We'd say a man had wonderful power who made a fortune in an hour. Made one with a man of large back stock in fifteen minutes by the clock.—Chicago Daily Record.

Giving a Blessing.
"Rev. Billwacker received a present of a dressed chicken Tuesday. Wednesday a church brother from out of town brought his family of five to eat dinner at the parsonage, and they were a little puzzled when the parson said grace."

"What did he say?" "The Lord giveh and the Lord takeh away."—Judge.

Practical Remedy.
Caller (with manuscript)—Then you can't use the poem? May I ask what ails it?

Editor—Well, it lacks what might be called the true poetic fire.

Caller—Couldn't that be—ah—imported in some way?

Editor—Well, you might try sticking it in the stove.—Chicago Tribune.

Disappointed.
"They are very careless about bestowing names in this country," remarked the critical tourist.

"Some names are rather inappropriate."

"Absurdly so. Why, I was in Indianapolis two weeks and did not see a single Indian."—Washington Star.

New National Hymn.
"Do you know," remarked Mrs. Darley, "I rather wish that the report would prove true that the United States is to buy Greenland?"

"Why?" asked her husband.

"In that case, 'From Greenland's Icy Mountains' would become one of our national hymns."—Judge.

Resolved to Sift.
"My motto," said the new boarder, "is to pay as you go."

The landlady shook her head. "It wouldn't do in my business," she said. "A man might hang around a month and then forget his motto. My motto is pay Saturday night or go."—N. Y. Journal.

Just What He Supposed.
"Confound it, sir! Do you think my feet were made for a fool to walk on?" exclaimed the angry man to the fellow who had stepped on his corn.

"Yes; that was what I supposed," replied the stranger.—Yonkers Statesman.

Before and After.
Like a candidate for office is the man who loves a maid.

He is free to promise everything before; And, likewise, after taking, he forgets the part he played. Nor is under obligations any more.—Chicago Daily News.

A SCHEME THAT FAILED.



Hotel Clerk—Ah, on your wedding tour, I suppose?

Guest—Quite right; but we must nevertheless insist upon having a first-class dinner.—Elegance Blatter.

Crowded Out.
He never told his love because He lived long made such a din. That, though he much desired a pause, He found no chance the girl to win.—Chicago Tribune.

Explained.
Mabel—How is it that Edith, who used to be so pale, now has such rosy cheeks?

Dolly—Her new beau has a very tough beard.—Philadelphia North American.

Woman's Theme.
"Kitty, I suppose you won't write to me at all, now you are married?"

"Yes, I will, Nan; Jack's awfully sweet, of course, but I can't talk to him about my new clothes."—Chicago Daily Record.

Not the Real Thing.
Caller—Mrs. DeStyle is not in, you say? Why, I saw her through the window as I came up the steps.

Servant (Mandy)—Shure, mum, that was only her shadow you saw.—N. Y. Truth.

His Summer Girl.
He finds her love was merely art. The merry-go-round thing. For while she gives him back his heart, She keeps his diamond ring.—Judge.

Appearance Against Him.
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Don't think of going back to any for two or three days yet and don't let any one know you wish to leave Ransom on any account just now."

For a moment there was silence. The soldier still remained respectfully at attention, standing close to the door. The surgeon had spoken impressively, earnestly, significantly, and Hunter could not but notice it, could not but realize that behind it there was some very real meaning or reason, yet he persisted.

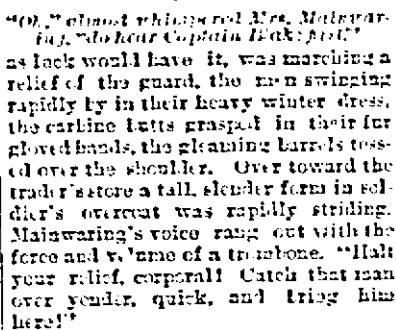
"I hope the colonel will pardon me," he said. "I will not refer to the forenoon again until I can explain more fully, which will be possible after I have talked with Captain Ray, but, as to returning to the troop, I beg that I may not be detained here through—another morning."

The surgeon was seated in a wicker bottom office chair, which he twisted round, and so squarely faced his visitor, looking keenly yet not unkindly into the pale, handsome face. It was a moment before he spoke.

"I thought you greatly appreciated those morning readings," said he at last. "I'm sure the young lady has done very much to make hospital life bearable."

It was Hunter's turn to color, but before he could speak he had to spring aside. Into the outer hall came lingering a bulky form encased in cavalry cinchular. "Where's Dr. Connell?" barked a loud, unmodulated voice. Then, snap, bang, with all his characteristic impetuosity, Mainwaring burst in to the room.

Direct as ever, never noting or caring



Astonished, the corporal obeyed. "Halt! halt!" he ordered. "Come with me, two of you." Then away he rushed. "Halt! Halt, you!" was the next shout, and all in a moment they had exhausted the offending soldiers. There was brief parley, and then back they came, the arresting prisoner between the two members of the guard. "Oh," almost whimpered Mrs. Mainwaring, "do hear, Captain Blake first! He's sure there's some mistake!"—Then broke off short with exclamation of amazement. From the lips of Kate Leroy, too, there burst a stifled cry, for there before them, his clear-cut, refined face perfectly outlined in the brilliant moonlight—there, clad in the rough garb of a private soldier, stood the courteous, helpful, distinguished looking stranger of the night of the collision. Mainwaring must have had a foreboding of the dramatic. "Corporal Rice," said he deliberately, "take Trooper Hunter to the guard-house and confine him by my order to the charge of conspiring at the robbery and destruction of the magazine."

In the 48 hours that followed the arrest and incarceration of Trooper Hunter one excitement chased another with such rapidity that it was hard to keep track of them, and Mainwaring, with almost a sigh of relief, welcomed the premature return of old Steward, whom somebody believed to be dead, had given the tip by telegraph that he soon be got back the better.

"Take this informal regiment and see what you can do with it," said Mainwaring despairingly. "I thought I knew something about soldiering, but there you go—dead much individuality in the lot for me."

And, besides Trooper Hunter's incarceration on the charge of aiding and abetting in the robbery and destruction of the magazine, the senior major had the following matters now to tackle: Captain Blake, in arrest for using his authoritative language to the commanding officer. "Said that compared with my usual expedition the magazine was a circumstance in the way of which, legal," explained Mainwaring to his senior, who strove to keep straight face, but couldn't; Mrs. Merriveworth, disappeared since the night Hunter's transfer from hospital guardhouse; Sergeant Merriveworth transferred from guardhouse to hospital with a bullet through one lung and knife wound in the other; Corporal Crawford and Trooper Elzey, deserters two hitlers shining lights of the garrison and admirers of Mrs. Merriveworth ("Could Mrs. Merriveworth have got with either of them?" asked one of the ladies, "Or with both?") and certain brutes among the officers)—and finally, Lieutenant Braly, back from his luncheon test with his kindred spirit Lawson, and now laid by the boards in quarters with an Irish orderly in attendance, for doctors would have nothing to do with him.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

late to bed and early to rise,
prepares a man for his home in the sky.
But early to bed and a little later
to rise, that makes life longer and
far more wise. J. J. Wynne



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